TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Fair. Temp. 72-43 (22-6). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 70-43 (21-6). LONDON: Fair. Temp. 66-48 (19-9). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 66-45 (19-7). CHANNEL: Sunny. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 66-36 (19-2). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 55-41 (13-5). Yesterday's temp. 50-41 (15-5).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

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Kosygin Favors Talks by Dacca, India, Pakistan

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, March 17 (NYT).—Premier Alexei N. Kosygin voiced confidence today that talks among Pakistan, India and Bangladesh would lead to stable peace on the Indian subcontinent.

Speaking at a luncheon in honor of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the visiting president of Pakistan, the Soviet leader said:

"We believe that talks among the three countries will be held and that they will help end the policy of confrontation on the subcontinent and replace it by a policy of peace and cooperation. There is no other reasonable way out."

Mr. Bhutto echoed Mr. Kosygin's sentiments by saying: "We must finally put an end to hatred and suspicions of the past, substituting trust in their place."

Talks With Brezhnev

The Pakistani president ended two days of talks here by meeting today with Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, who has been taking a hand in the conduct of foreign affairs, and by conferring a second time with Mr. Kosygin. A communiqué is expected to be issued tomorrow after Mr. Bhutto's departure.

Mr. Bhutto and Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the prime minister of India, have already expressed their readiness to negotiate outstanding problems on the Indian subcontinent following their war last December, which led to the independence of Bangladesh, formerly East Pakistan.

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the prime minister of Bangladesh, also said that he is prepared to meet with Mr. Bhutto, but on the condition that Pakistan recognize the newly independent Bengali nation. There have been reports that Mr. Bhutto, in his talks with the Soviet leaders, has agreed to extend diplomatic recognition to Bangladesh.

Other outstanding issues on the Indian subcontinent are the repatriation of 93,000 Pakistani prisoners of war held by India, an agreement on border lines violated during the December conflict, and ultimately the question of Kashmir, which has been divided between Pakistan and India since 1949.

Mr. Bhutto indicated in his luncheon speech that he hoped for Soviet assistance in modernizing the Pakistani economy. But he also made it clear that no agreement between Pakistan and the Soviet Union could be at "the expense of our friendly relations with other countries," in this case meaning China.

United Press International

MOSCOW GUESTS—From left to right: Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, Pakistan President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin and Mrs. Bhutto at the Bolshoi Theater on Friday night.

Dacca to Get Suspects in War Crimes

But Formal Charges Are Asked by India

By William J. Drummond

DACCA, March 17.—All Pakistani prisoners of war formally accused by this government of war crimes will be turned over by India to the Bangladesh authorities for trial.

The disclosure was made by an Indian government spokesman accompanying Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on her goodwill visit here, which began today. The spokesman's statement was significant for its stress on the point that it would be Bangladesh's determination of who would be tried, without any discretion exercised by India, which actually holds the 93,000 prisoners of war.

It is an article of faith among the newly independent Bengalis that the Pakistani army was guilty of atrocities against the people of East Bengal during Pakistan's attempt to crush a separatist movement here. This being the case, Bangladesh is likely to ask for trials for many more soldiers than simply the top military commanders.

But India must face the prospect of further embittering relations with West Pakistan if a large number of Pakistani soldiers are turned over to Bangladesh for a war crimes tribunal. Indian leaders have constantly stressed their desire for friendship with Pakistan since the December war ended.

To indict a Pakistani prisoner of war, Bangladesh need say that a prima facie case against him has been established, the Indian government spokesman said.

Brandt Sees Ratification Of East Pacts

By John M. Goshko

BONN, March 17 (WP).—Chancellor Willy Brandt predicted today that the battle over ratification of his goodwill treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland will end in victory for his coalition government.

But, Mr. Brandt added, if the treaties should be defeated, the coalition parties have "no fear" about taking their case to the voters through new national elections.

The chancellor made these statements during a dual press conference with Foreign Minister Walter Scheel in Stuttgart, capital of the state of Baden-Wuerttemberg and one of the storm centers in the ratification struggle.

The coalition parties, Mr. Brandt's Social Democrats and the Free Democrats headed by Mr. Scheel, are trying to wrest control of the state government from the opposition Christian Democrats in elections on April 23.

A victory would give them a majority in the upper house of parliament, the Bundesrat, and enable the government to reverse that body's negative stance on the treaties.

Otherwise, the government will be able to win ratification only by mustering an absolute majority in the lower house, the Bundestag.

Since the coalition now has a margin of only four votes in the Bundestag, there are growing doubts that Mr. Brandt can win the treaty fight. But he noted today that his government has won 200 previous Bundestag votes and said it will do so again when the treaties face their crucial test.

Both he and Mr. Scheel stressed repeatedly that the treaties are the cornerstones of their attempt to ease the cold war through a reconciliation with Eastern Europe. Their aim, Mr. Brandt said, is to help achieve a peaceful future for the West by seeking better understanding with the East.

Failure of this policy, he warned, would cause the skein of European détente moves to unravel and lead to a new outbreak of East-West tension.

Lobbyist for ITT Denounces Memo Published by Anderson as Forgery

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, March 17 (IHT).—Mrs. Dita D. Beard today denounced as a forgery a memorandum purported to have been written by her linking the settlement of a billion-dollar anti-trust suit against the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. with a pledge by ITT of $400,000 to help underwrite the 1972 Republican National Convention.

In a sworn statement released by the office of Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott, of Pennsylvania, the ITT lobbyist declared that the memorandum, which was published more than two weeks ago by columnist Jack Anderson, and reproduced in yesterday's editions of the International Herald Tribune, was not the memo she had written.

The column by Mr. Anderson touched off a Senate Judiciary Committee investigation of charges that high administration officials had knowledge of, or had been involved in, the alleged settlement-convention pledge deal.

Mrs. Beard vanished from Washington the day the memorandum was published but has since turned up in a Denver hospital suffering from a severe heart condition. A special Judiciary subcommittee that was to have questioned her in her hospital room Monday has postponed its trip indefinitely because of crucial votes coming up in the Senate.

The statement on the memo was taken by her attorney, David Fleming, in Denver and telephoned to a Washington public relations firm. The firm relayed it to Sen. Scott's office.

"I did prepare a memo at about the time indicated, at the request of Bill Merriam (ITT's Washington vice-president), to him concerning plans for the Republican convention in San Diego," the statement said.

"However, it was not the memo Jack Anderson has put in evidence before the Senate. Mr. Anderson's memo is a forgery, and not mine. I did not prepare it and could not have since to my knowledge the assertions in it regarding the anti-trust cases and former Attorney General [John N.] Mitchell are untrue.

"I do not know who did prepare it, who forged my initial to it, how it got into Jack Anderson's hands or why. But, I repeat, I do know it is not my memo and is a hoax."

The statement said Mrs. Beard had hoped a Senate committee delegation would visit her at the Denver Hospital on Monday as it originally planned "so that I would have the opportunity to tell the senators and the public the truth."

The announcement that the subcommittee had postponed its trip came during a briefing by a member of the committee staff who also told newsmen that Mrs. Beard's doctors had run her

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Pompidou Meeting Heath Amid Row Over Referendum

By Don Cook

PARIS, March 17.—President Georges Pompidou flies to Britain tomorrow for a weekend meeting with Prime Minister Edward Heath which is now completely overshadowed by the president's surprise decision to call a national referendum to approve enlargement of the European Common Market.

In France, reaction to the president's press conference bombshell has been predictably along party lines. The referendum undoubtedly will also be judged as one of those personal endorsements of presidential policy which Gen. De Gaulle used regularly during his 11 years in power.

But while these internal reactions are mild and predictable, the Pompidou announcement has created a political storm in Britain—where the opposition to British entry into the Common Market has long been pushing for just such a national referendum, and can now claim that Britain should at least be as democratic as France in letting the people have the final say.

The French referendum will, therefore, not make passage in the House of Commons of legislation on the Common Market any easier, and the London Daily Telegraph went so far as to huff: "An immediate reaction was that Heath would be justified putting off Mr. Pompidou's weekend visit, but there is no reason to suppose that Heath is taking this view."

The Times of London, while recognizing the positive motives in Mr. Pompidou's move, nevertheless regretted that "well-intentioned as it may be, the action may raise the temperature in an already overheated debate" in Britain. All commentators point out that there has never in British history been a national referendum and that both Mr. Heath and opposition leader Harold Wilson have ruled out any such bypassing of the powers of the House of Commons.

And the Times remarked dryly: "If the public opinion polls swung decisively in favor of Britain joining Europe, the proponents of a referendum would fall strangely silent."

Mr. Pompidou accompanied his referendum announcement at his press conference yesterday with the most glowing tributes to Britain which have been heard in France since Winston Churchill's time. The French president would be justified in feeling somewhat miffed and mystified at the upside-down reaction which has erupted across the Channel.

But a high British official in Paris, keeping his traditional cool, remarked that "I daresay this will look very different after Queen Elizabeth's visit in May," and it is probable that Mr. Heath and Mr. Pompidou will find some way of putting the cordial back in the Entente Cordiale over the weekend at the prime minister's country residence at Chequers.

© Los Angeles Times

Nixon Seeks Act To Bar Further Edicts on Busing

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, March 17 (WP).—President Nixon called on Congress last night to enact promptly legislation to put an immediate halt to all new busing orders by federal courts.

He told the nation in a radio-TV address that it would take too long to get a constitutional amendment to end compulsory busing as a means to achieve racial balance.

What is needed "is action now—not action two, three or four years from now," Mr. Nixon said in opposing the plan for a constitutional amendment. He sent to Congress today a detailed message explaining his views and also urging an equal educational opportunities act requiring every state or locality to grant equal educational opportunity to every person regardless of race, creed or color.

The President did not go into details regarding the anti-busing legislation he would propose. But he said that a legislative "moratorium on new busing" is the proper approach to the problem that has sharply divided the nation in recent months.

'One Effective Way'

"There is only one effective way to deal with the problem now, and that is for the Congress to act," he said, speaking from the Oval Office in the White House.

"That is why I am sending a special message to the Congress tomorrow urging immediate consideration and action on two measures."

By providing better educational opportunities in the poorer neighborhoods, he said, the educational standards of all can be raised.

Mr. Nixon denied that a stand against busing is "anti-black." He said that the nation was committed to integrated schools and to the improvement of all schools.

While the purpose of busing has been to end segregation, experience has shown that "busing is a bad means to a good end," the President declared.

'Better Means'

"The frank recognition of that fact does not reduce our commitment to desegregation—it simply tells us that we have to come up with a better means to that good end."

To conclude that "anti-busing" is a code word for prejudice "is a vicious libel on millions of concerned parents who oppose busing not because they are against desegregation, but because they are for better education for their children."

In addition to his call for anti-busing legislation, the President said that he was directing the Justice Department to intervene in selected cases where the lower courts have gone beyond the Supreme Court's "requirements in ordering busing."

The President's address last night, and the longer message he sent to Congress today, ended more than a month of suspense and speculation about the specific steps he might recommend.

Over the last two years, Mr. Nixon had repeatedly voiced his basic distaste for large-scale busing to desegregate schools. But at a press conference on Feb.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Busing Plan Wins Praise In Congress

But Some Liberals, Jackson Denounce It

WASHINGTON, March 17 (IHT).—Congressional reaction to President Nixon's anti-busing proposals was generally favorable today, with Republicans wholeheartedly behind them and most Democrats willing to go along, while expressing reservations.

Criticism came mainly from Senate Democratic liberals, black leaders and people who demand an amendment to forbid busing to achieve racial balance in the schools.

Perhaps the strongest attack came from Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., a presidential hopeful who favors such an amendment. He charged that the President's solution is unconstitutional and could lead to an assault on the Bill of Rights.

On the pro-busing side, Sen. George S. McGovern, D., S.D., another presidential hopeful, described Mr. Nixon's proposals as a "total surrender to Wallaceism and the demagoguery it represents," and as "[illegible] sneak attack on the Constitution."

Kennedy's Comment

Sen. Edward Kennedy, D., Mass., commented that the President "seems to think it is more important to seek political gain than it is to seek political leadership."

The House Republican leader, Rep. Gerald R. Ford, Mich., said, "The President has proposed what I have long advocated—a halt to forced busing to achieve racial balance coupled with the upgrading of disadvantaged schools."

The minority whip, Sen. Robert P. Griffin, Mich., backed the Nixon approach and predicted that, barring a filibuster, "we ought to have a bill on his desk within a few weeks."

The Senate majority leader, Sen. Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., expressed the feelings of most moderate Democrats by expressing "grave reservations" about some parts of the proposal but urging its swift passage.

Sen. William E. Brook, R., Tenn., said the President had "proposed the specific solution; I am confident the Congress will respond rapidly."

Shamrocks, Violence Mark Saint Patrick's Day in Ulster

BELFAST, March 17 (UPI).—Catholics marked St. Patrick's Day with displays of shamrocks and green bunting today, but violence marred observances honoring Ireland's patron saint.

Late last night a bomb planted in an underground lavatory killed Mrs. Helen Knox in the city of Lurgan, and police said they found in Belfast today the body of a man executed on orders of an Irish Republican Army kangaroo court last night.

The deaths brought to 278 the number killed in Northern Ireland since clashes between minority Catholics and majority Protestants erupted in the province in August, 1969.

Nine persons, five of them British soldiers, were wounded during the night and today, security-forces spokesmen said.

A gunman's bullet wounded a 7-year-old boy, Thomas Duffy, in the back as he played in a Belfast street tonight, an army spokesman said.

Gunmen in the Irish Republic, firing across the border, wounded a British soldier patrolling the Ulster frontier, and snipers shot a British soldier, seriously wounding him in the back of the neck, in Londonderry today, an army spokesman said.

Residents of Belfast Catholic neighborhoods hung green bunting and shamrock banners from their homes, and men and women wore buttonhole shamrocks imprinted with the number 13 in black, a sign of mourning for 13 persons killed by British paratroops in Londonderry's "Bloody Sunday" protest parade Jan. 30.

Government employees and office workers had a holiday and joined hundreds of other persons who crammed the central shopping districts of Belfast, displaying little sign of concern that the almost daily bombings might recur.

IRA sources said the outlawed organization traditionally suspends bombings on St. Patrick's Day.

The IRA, the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association and neighborhood "resistance committees" called for a holiday cleanup campaign. Residents of Catholic districts swept shattered glass from their streets and painted over bullet holes left on their homes by gun battles between security forces and guerrillas.

Catholics attended St. Patrick's Day services, and children going to church wore green shirts, blouses, sweaters or socks. Bakeries displayed St. Patrick's Day cakes with green icing.

Catholic sources said St. Patrick's Day marks the beginning of a weekend festival that will climax Sunday with a march, in defiance of a government ban, through Belfast's Catholic Andersonstown area to protest internment of IRA suspects without trial.

Organizers said the Sunday march will be the biggest in the history of Northern Ireland and forecast that as many as 100,000 persons will join it.

Wife of U.K. Spy Charged As a Promoter of Espionage

PORTSMOUTH, England, March 17 (AP).—Mrs. Maureen Bingham, wife of a British Navy officer who spied for the Russians, was charged today with promoting espionage.

Mrs. Bingham, 35, was charged under Britain's Official Secrets Act after police investigated widely publicized statements she made to the press following her husband's conviction Monday.

She was charged under a section of the act covering, among other things, incitement to commit espionage.

Her husband David, 31, a sub-lieutenant who was a torpedo expert, was sentenced to 21 years in jail for selling what the state prosecution called "almost priceless secrets" about ship movements and allied maneuvers.

Bingham pleaded guilty and said he had spied to clear £3,000 in family debts.

He was convicted on 12 charges of passing navy secrets to Soviet Naval Attaché Lury Kuzmin, who was expelled from Britain late last year.

Before Mrs. Bingham was charged, British police examined video tape recordings of a TV interview she gave after her husband's trial.

She was released on £500 bail.

AP.

Mrs. David Bingham

Italy Police Recover Presumed Tintoretto

VENICE, March 17 (UPI).—Police said today they recovered a stolen 16th-century painting attributed to Tintoretto.

Investigators said the painting, a portrait of an unidentified man, was found wrapped in tar paper in a pine forest near Venice's Tessera Airport. They said the painting was one of several stolen from the Venice Academy Gallery Dec. 7.

Italy Opens Full Probe in Death of Feltrinelli

Radical Groups On Left, Right Raided by Police

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, March 17 (NYT).—Swarms of investigators scrutinized the activities of extreme leftist and rightist groups in many parts of Italy today in a broadening inquiry into the death of Giangiacomo Feltrinelli, the publisher.

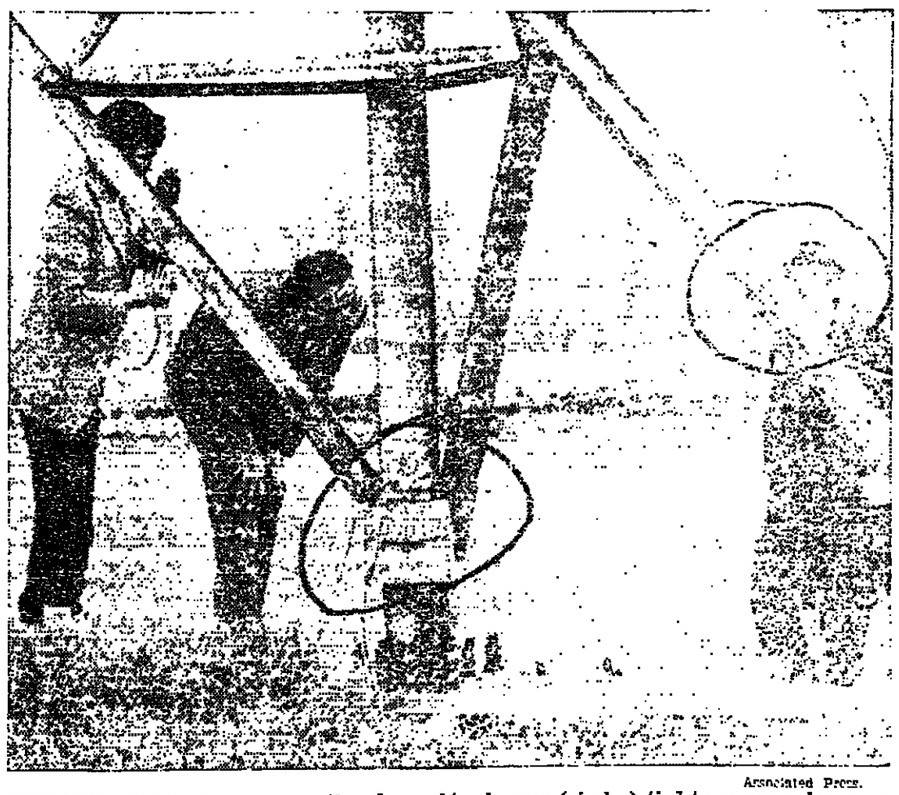
The mutilated body of a man found at the foot of a bombed power pylon near Milan yesterday afternoon was identified late last night as Mr. Feltrinelli by his third wife and a friend. Today, the identification was corroborated by the publisher's fourth wife, Sibilla Melega Feltrinelli.

The investigation that is under way, on orders from the highest judicial and government authorities, aims at exploring the revolutionary underground in which Mr. Feltrinelli, a partisan of far-left causes, is believed to have moved.

A spokesman for the judiciary branch of government, Milan Prosecutor Enrico de Peppo, stated in a press conference today that the inquiry into the publisher's death was being carried out "without any preconceptions." The prosecutor added: "We are not wedded to any thesis."

The prosecutor's remark clearly responded to editorials in sev-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2).



Associated Press.

INVESTIGATION—Police inspecting dynamite charges (circles) tied to power pylon near Milan Thursday. Police have identified a body found near site as that of radical publisher Giangiacomo Feltrinelli, but doubts have been raised about the death.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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'The Indira Wave'

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's sweeping victory in India's state elections—dubbed "the Indira Wave" by Indian newspapers—consolidates the exceptional grip on Indian politics that Mrs. Gandhi first achieved in her national election triumph one year ago. The final rout of her old Congress party foes and of opposition parties of both the right and the left gives Mrs. Gandhi a unique opportunity to deal decisively with staggering problems that still threaten the stability of India and the peace of the subcontinent.

The prime minister's achievement is most impressive in West Bengal where she trounced the long dominant left Communists who have kept one of India's principal industrial regions in turmoil for years. There is no credit for Mrs. Gandhi or for India, however, in her "victory" in Kashmir where New Delhi cynically repressed an autonomy movement not unlike the one it championed in Bangladesh.

Mrs. Gandhi, as she is no doubt keenly aware, has no time to rest on her laurels. Her present overwhelming popularity rests to a large extent on her astute handling of the crisis in East Bengal—at least from the Indian point of view—and India's smashing victory in the 14-day war with Pakistan. These crises have diverted public attention from the grave economic and social problems that were the focus of last year's election campaign and from Mrs. Gandhi's reform promises which remain largely unfulfilled.

The extension of the power of Mrs. Gandhi's New Congress party to the state level should expedite the implementation of land and other promised reforms that are heavily dependent on official cooperation in the states. The new authority of the center under Mrs. Gandhi's strong leadership should help to check the "fissiparous tendencies"—the urge for local autonomy—that have long threatened Indian unity and which gained some impetus from the breakaway example of Bangladesh.

But the successful war with Pakistan has done nothing to advance—and in some respects has seriously retarded—the war on poverty which Mrs. Gandhi declared a year ago. The Pakistani conflict placed a heavy drain on scarce Indian energies and resources. The unfortunate exacerbation of relations with the United States has further diminished prospects for external aid. Mrs. Gandhi will have to impose extraordinary new sacrifices on her impoverished people if India is to follow the policy of self-sufficiency to which its leadership appears now committed.

Despite the decisive military victory over Pakistan, Mrs. Gandhi also faces delicate problems with her neighbors, especially with the volatile new state of Bangladesh, from which Indian troops have just withdrawn. Her new position of undisputed leadership has given the prime minister an opportunity to deal imaginatively and generously with the defeated Pakistanis, but the rigid stand which Mrs. Gandhi has continued to maintain on the Kashmir issue is hardly encouraging in this respect.

The Indira Wave, in short, offers a lift to hopes for a more stable and peaceful subcontinent. But it could crash and be shattered at any time on the treacherous shoals of subcontinental realities.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

U.S. as Law-Breaker

Even the British government now anticipates that the Pearce Commission will report to Prime Minister Heath that the projected settlement with Rhodesia is not acceptable to that country's black majority. If that happens, Mr. Heath will have no honorable choice except to persevere with the mandatory sanctions invoked against Rhodesia in 1968 at Britain's request by the UN Security Council.

And, if Britain continues enforcing these sanctions in support of the United Nations, attacks on the United States for deliberately breaching them by act of Congress are certain to increase spectacularly. Other governments have unquestionably winked at violations of the sanctions, but only the United States, Portugal and South Africa have openly flouted the Security Council.

Senators ought to be having pangs of conscience about their votes last fall for the Byrd Amendment that put the United States in this indefensible position. The amendment in effect ordered the President to lift the ban on Rhodesian chrome and other "strategic" materials so long as these were also imported from the Soviet Union.

The argument that this country could not be dependent on Russia for materials needed for defense purposes always was spurious. The chrome stockpile is now so far in excess of any possible strategic requirement that the administration has sought legislation to dispose of 1.2 million tons. It was in a climate of ignorance, cynicism and anger at the UN for ousting Taiwan that the Byrd Amendment became law.

Even so, some senators undoubtedly voted for it because they believed the sanctions would soon be lifted in any event after a British settlement with Rhodesia. Now, however, a Rhodesian settlement seems a long way off and the United States faces the prospect of an indefinite period in the dock as an international law-breaker and an underminer of the United Nations.

An Argentine ship is about to unload the first shipment of 25,000 tons of Rhodesian chrome at a Louisiana port and another 125,000 tons will soon be en route. It is symptomatic of a time of cynicism and indifference that few Americans seem to know or care.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Alcohol Problem (Cont'd)

Concern and alarm in the past few years about pot, heroin, LSD and other drugs or stimulants that are widely abused have tended to push from the national consciousness the dangers of alcohol, the most abused drug of all. Even categorizing alcohol as a drug is news to many, especially those happy-hour souls who think of it as nothing more than water with a little fire in it. Recently, the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism reported otherwise, giving the public a strong sobering shot of the facts on what alcohol abuse is doing to us nationally and individually.

Overall, an estimated 9 million citizens have a serious drinking problem, not mentioning families and friends who must live with it also. Alcohol is the cause, directly and indirectly, of almost half the arrests in the nation. On the highways and streets, more than 25,000 are killed annually from accidents involving alcohol; the figure includes not only the driving drinkers themselves but the nondrinkers they plow into. At the same time they are threatening the lives of others, alcohol abusers shorten their own life spans by about 10 to 12 years. Lost work time costs industry and workers $10 billion a year.

None of these facts is new, but it is new for the government to bring its authority to the problem, however late. As Dr. Morris E. Chafetz, director of the institute, noted: "American society and most of the health professions consciously push alcohol problems under the rug. Alcoholism is mistakenly looked upon as a character deficiency instead of as a treatable illness. One reason for this view is the belief that alcoholics are mostly skid row residents: in fact, this group is less than 5 percent of the total. It is precisely because this addictive illness touches all parts of society that treatment and cure is so complex. Yet, one fact is simple: The cost of caring for the sick alcoholics will be far less than the cost of neglecting them.

One new approach that may be useful is the national advertising campaign being conducted by the institute. The idea is that if a person is informed—by means of newspaper ads, television and radio announcements—about the drug he is using, then perhaps he will handle it carefully. "We are not telling people to drink or not to drink," said Dr. Chafetz. "That is a personal, private decision. What we are saying is that if one chooses to drink, he has a responsibility not to destroy himself or society. This in its broadest sense is responsible drinking." Advertising doubtlessly helps or leads many people to take up the use of alcohol. Whether advertising can prevent the wide abuse of the drug is unknown. But if only a portion of the public, especially the young, learn something of alcohol's awesome effects, this is a gain.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

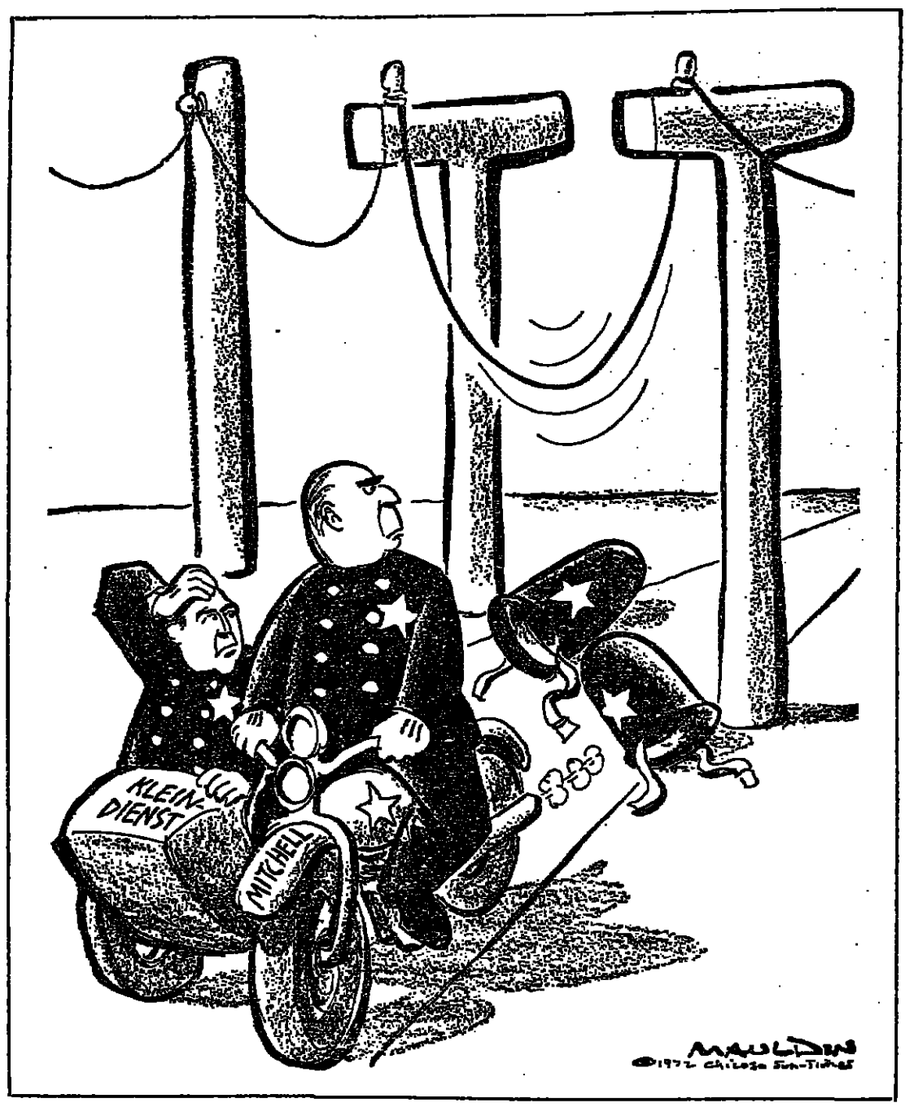
March 18, 1897

CARSON CITY, Nev.—The great fight is over. Bob Fitzsimmons knocked out "Gentleman Jim" Corbett in the fourteenth round yesterday to become the new heavyweight champion of the world. He hit Corbett a paralyzing blow over the heart and Corbett went down on his knees with a look of agony. The time-keeper counted to ten, Corbett tried to get up at the last second but it was too late, the fight was awarded to Fitzsimmons. Until the knockout Corbett was in front.

Fifty Years Ago

March 18, 1922

DUBLIN—Many striking evidences of the revival of the traditional feeling of Irish nationality yesterday marked the first St. Patrick's celebration since Ireland took control of her own affairs. Both the Catholic and the Protestant churches held services in Gaelic; Irish soldiers in Irish uniforms paraded to the various churches, headed by Irish pipers in saffron kilts. Many children were wearing old Irish costumes and the Irish tri-color was seen everywhere.



'You Can't Believe'

By Anthony Lewis

CHICAGO.—In a lower middle-class suburb of Miami two days before the Florida primary, a 60-year-old widow was explaining why she was going to vote for Gov. George C. Wallace. "These politicians," she said, "you can't believe 'em. You put a good man in there, and he's a crook when he comes out."

Her bitterness toward the politicians carried over from one issue to another. Asked about Vietnam, she said: "Anybody who'd end that war, I'm with him; but they're all liars." Asked what was her main reason for favoring Wallace, she said:

"He's for the poor people. The others have just lied to the old people. It's getting to where a person can't live. You take someone on Social Security like me. They come in here and put in new sewers and raise taxes, but where do we get the money? The older people are fed up with this government."

Part of Survey

The widow was being questioned as part of an in-depth attitudinal survey by Oliver Quayle, the polling expert. Her mood of antagonism toward politicians turned up repeatedly in two streets of modest houses. One questioner asked people what President they had really respected, and he kept getting the same answer: John F. Kennedy.

It was only a small sample, but it did show something real. For the result of the Florida Democratic primary indicated, more clearly than anything else, an anti-government vote, a vote against the established order, a vote by frustrated people tired of politicians taking them for granted.

At a typical rally for George Wallace, the sophisticated observer looks around the crowd of angry people and sees them as life's losers, working out their resentments. Well, it turned out in Florida that there are an awful lot of Americans who feel like losers—and they are not likely to be found only in Florida.

The significant thing, politically, is that it has become respectable for people who are not racists to express their frustration by voting for George Wallace. The Alabama segregationist who once said he would never be "out-niggered" in a campaign has succeeded in softening that old image.

Of course "forced busing" helped Wallace mightily as an issue, and most of the other Democrats played into his hands in Florida on that question. But busing is a symbol for a lot of other things that bother Americans these days: high taxes, inflation, disorder, the despoiling of our surroundings.

The challenge to the would-be Democratic nominees is to deal with those real issues as the primary campaign goes on—to offer a positive alternative to the destructive Wallace strategy. As it happens, the general choice of direction was rather well defined in two statements in Florida as the returns came in.

Sen. Henry Jackson said Florida showed that the Democratic party had to get back to "the vital center, not go out into left field." The "great center of the party is angry," he said, "that the politicians won't face up to the issues: Law and order and justice, busing, the security of this country."

The other view was put forward by Sen. George McGovern. He saw the Florida vote also as an expression of discontent, and he said: "I don't like the way things are either." But as an example of an issue raised, he said, "we have to recognize that there are millions of people sick and tired of a tax system that favors the rich over the ordinary people."

In short, the time seems to be right for a new populism. The question is whether it is going to be a populism of the left or, as it has usually turned out in this country, a populism of the right. George Wallace read the Florida returns as signaling the Democrats to become again "the party of the people," and Sen. Jackson's reading was only a politer version of the move to the right.

Seeking a Personality

In addition to issues, the Florida primary said something about the personality in the Democratic party: The voters are evidently looking for fresh ones, unmarked by what is perceived to be the cynical taint of national office.

In those terms, hardly any of the candidates can be proud of his Florida campaign.

There was Hubert Humphrey, the great liberal, denouncing "lazy welfare chiselers" and hinting that he would protect industry against imports. There was Henry Jackson, ducking the question of his campaign contributions with a deceitful swipe at Mrs. Robert Kennedy. There was John Lindsay, using his plastic media campaign for such cheap shots as a claim that George McGovern had "voted to compromise the Bill of Rights" by supporting a mild anti-busing amendment in the Senate in order to stop more extreme proposals.

It is not exactly an encouraging campaign so far for those who worry about this country's wounds. Sen. Edmund Muskie was right to say, after the Wallace victory in Florida, "I still believe in the perceptibility of my fellow man." But where is the candidate who can reach the discontented Americans with a healing program?

The Chinese Miracle

By Joseph Kraft

TACHAI.—"Learn from Tachai," is a slogan known the length and breadth of China. And the dimmest visitor to this remote mountain village in Shansi province can understand the reason why in a couple of hours.

For Tachai is the living proof of the Chinese miracle, a flesh and blood example of the supreme achievement of the Communist regime in this country. It shows how the regime has been able to provide 750 million people with abundant food supplies on a reliable basis at low cost.

The surrounding countryside here presents a classic case of what happens in an exceedingly dry inland area where rain comes only in the form of torrential downpours during the summer months. The aspect is of a treeless wasteland marked by twisted gullies and canyons with a soil dry as cinders. It looks like a movie set for Tennessee before the TVA or the Dust Bowl during the Grapes of Wrath era.

Another Eden

Against that background Tachai is another Eden. It comprises 800 acres of wheat, corn and millet fields laid out in serried terraces held up by stone retaining walls. A canal five miles in length steers the local stream clear of the fields in a rudimentary form of flood control. There is a large reservoir which provides a steady supply of water.

Big and small pumps irrigate the fields and provide drainage in the event of flooding. While most of the work is still done by hand, and with horses and donkeys, there are now four small tractors in the village. Since the terrain is too rough for road-building, five overhead cables have been rigged for baskets which transport up to 500 pounds of stone from nearby hills to the village.

The stone is used primarily to build retaining walls for the terraces. In addition stone houses have been constructed to replace the caves in which the villagers lived until very recently. There are also three stores, and a school for the 400 villagers.

A good deal of legend has been built up around Tachai, and it is not easy now to determine exactly how the village came to flower. The official story is that everything depended upon Chen Yung-kuei, an illiterate orphan who joined the Communists in the anti-Japanese resistance, and subsequently served as leader of the town and its party committee.

According to the story, Mr. Chen led the village through a land reform just after the Communists took over this area in 1946. With the land jointly owned, he began in 1955 the scheme for terracing, irrigation and flood control. Three times the terraces were built and three times they were destroyed by rainstorms or floods.

This rebuilding is said to have brought dramatic personal benefits to the villagers. According to the local authorities, the village produced only 75 pounds of grain per acre before the Communist takeover, and half the families lived on the verge of starvation. Now the yield is 800 pounds per acre, and everybody has the basic necessities.

In 1963 a full week of rain washed out the terraces and the caves in which the villagers still lived. Chen insisted on rebuilding anew, this time with stone for the houses, and very heavy stones arranged in arc form for the retaining walls. Not only that, but he refused aid which had been offered by the state. The story was reported in the local press, and came to the attention of Mao Tse-tung. In 1964 Chairman Mao coined the slogan "In agriculture, learn from Tachai."

Since then Tachai has acquired a legendary fame in China. It is the subject of hundreds of articles, a book, a film, and a special exposition. Visitors come all the time, and on one summer day there are said to have been 30,000 of them.

The legend has so encrusted Tachai that it is now probably impossible to find out what actually did happen in the village. But my impression is that the legend is not far from the truth. I spent several hours talking with Chen at dinner, and found him intelligent and forceful and able to speak without the jargon that clutters much articulation in this country.

He described the Cultural Revolution as a regrettable necessity, and virtually acknowledged that the Great Leap Forward had been a failure. Explaining improvements made at Tachai in the old system of payments for norms of agricultural work which had been taken over from Russia, he said:

"The great trouble with the old system was that at our cultural level we could hardly understand it. It was almost impossible for us to keep the records."

All over China, moreover, there is the evidence of plentiful food. It has been that way for nearly a decade now. Almost certainly the reason for this quick spurt from a time of famine and starvation lies in the public works initiated by the Communists at every level—the huge dams and irrigation canals, the shoring up of the great rivers, the reforestation projects as well as the reconstruction of villages.

Thus my impression is that Tachai is a true model of what has happened all over this country. There has been a vast improvement in agriculture everywhere, and famine is no longer a specter stalking China. Furthermore, because the improvement is so much connected with public works, and because public works depend upon the end of the old system of land tenure, it is hard for me to imagine that the transformation of the countryside—the true Chinese miracle—could have been worked so quickly or effectively by any other regime.

Hussein Stirs Mideast Scene

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON. — King Hussein's proposal to link the Israeli-occupied West Bank with his own country in a loose federation could just possibly set in motion the long process toward a peace settlement.

It might also constitute a new obstacle, as Israeli Premier Golda Meir said in her first public reaction to the plan.

Anything less than a negative Israeli reaction would have doomed the plan from the start in the Arab world. So it is yet to be determined whether Mrs. Meir's response was tactical or genuine.

There are points in the proposal that could hold some attraction for Israel, while others are clearly unacceptable in terms of previously stated policy.

Arab World Tie

Authoritative Jordanian sources say the plan should be viewed mainly in the context of the Arab world and not as a step toward peace arrangements with Israel. "It is an effort to reconstitute the relationship between the East and West Banks," said one Jordanian official.

The plan would provide a homeland for the Palestinians that, the source said, "would then become part of a stable government that can take decisions." Presumably such a state could pull the rug out from under extremist Palestinian factions and could conceivably tend to moderate the whole movement. A number of analysts believe it could blunt the irredentist demands of Palestinians who still claim ancestral lands in the territory that is now Israel

A solution to the Palestinian refugee problem, which is one of the most serious of the many serious questions standing in the way of the Middle East settlement, could be attractive to the Israelis despite the initial negative reaction to the Hussein proposal.

The king's proposed grant to the Palestinians involves some valuable real estate that he does not yet have. Hussein also designates Jerusalem as the capital of this Palestinian land—the same Jerusalem which Israel has pledged to maintain as a unified city.

No Disarming

Perhaps most important, there is no mention of demilitarization—a critical issue for the Israelis who view the Jordan River as their natural defense line.

Although there are serious questions about the plan that would make it appear unacceptable to the Israelis at first blush, it would be uncharacteristic of Hussein to throw a monkey wrench into the peace prospects.

There already have been a number of contacts between Israelis and Jordanians, the most important of which was a meeting between Deputy Prime Minister Yigal Allon and Hussein, authoritative sources confirm.

Israelis are vehement in denying, however, that they held any kind of consultations with the Jordanians on the Hussein plan. By now, the king must have a pretty clear view of what is acceptable to Israel and what would destroy chances for peace.

The Israelis regard Hussein as their best friend in the Arab world. In Israel, one finds an underlying admiration bordering on affection for the neighbor king. The Israelis would probably not want to undermine him, least of all by embracing his proposals, whether they had ever heard of his plan before or not.

U.S. Is Anxious

American officials are as anxious as the Israelis to dissociate the U.S. from the Hussein plan, for any made-in-America label would also be a kiss of death. But the Americans clearly seem encouraged at the prospect of some new movement in what has been, until now, an arid area for diplomacy. Despite their reticence, U.S. officials appear to look upon some kind of diplomatic movement as better than none at all.

In the long run, the Hussein plan may be nothing but another move on the Mideast chess board that has a lot to do with intra-Arab strategy but little to do with peace in the region. Hussein is already in trouble with the more militant Arabs but he could be getting the Palestinian extremists to think about alternatives to terrorism.

There is the danger that by recommitting himself to regaining control of the West Bank and Jerusalem the king is painting himself into the same kind of corner in which the Egyptians found themselves over Sharm el-Sheikh. Insistence on specific pieces of real estate can make future negotiations only more rather than less difficult.

Letters

Finnish Menus

In his latest (IHT, March 10) communication from the Northern Lands, this time from Helsinki, Jan Sjöby faced one of the eternal problems of the traveler—what to call something which, to his knowledge, does not exist in the land of the reader or listener.

Many, too many, of the writers published in the IHT back away from the problem by sprinkling their columns liberally with French words and phrases, like so much salt, without a hint of explanation. Note, however, that Waverley Root does not.

Sjöby didn't back away either. He sidestepped by replacing a Finnish word "muikku" (which he doesn't know) by a Swedish word "mujk" (which he knows, but his readers don't)! I know the fish, and I believe the proper solution, short of absorbing the word "muikku" into English is to call it a minnow.

Moreover, the fish which Sjöby calls the pike-perch is better known today as the walleye (Finnish "kuha", German "Zander", Swedish "gös") and justly deserves the recommendation he gives it.

Sjöby also mentions that the menu "fortunately" is bilingual, for non-Finns might have trouble (as I see he did) with "hiillostettua lohta" or "lampaankyljykset". He neglects to say that the other language is Swedish and that that, for most of his readers, isn't much of an improvement over Finnish.

ERNEST H. KANNING 3d,
Oberursel, West Germany.

Equal Opportunity

The Paris Chamber of Commerce opposition (IHT, March 2) to the Hartke-Burke trade bill (IHT, Feb. 29) eloquently expounds the tax tribulations of $25,000-a-year Americans employed abroad, but significantly adds: "At his work, the American is usually one of only two or three other Americans in a total of from 200 or 2,000 or 3,000 workers." A simple interpolation demonstrates that, of some 1,500,000 Americans in Europe, only a privileged minority benefit from U.S. investments here. The few jobs offered are limited to established executives, secretaries, domestics, and salespeople in the long saturated military market.

Under EEC rules, U.S. subsidiaries hire Madagascans, Israelis, Turks—international to almost any job-seekers but Yanks. For most Americans in Europe, free access to employment is the indispensable corollary to the free flow of U.S. capital and technology.

FRANCIS J. MILLER.
Madrid.

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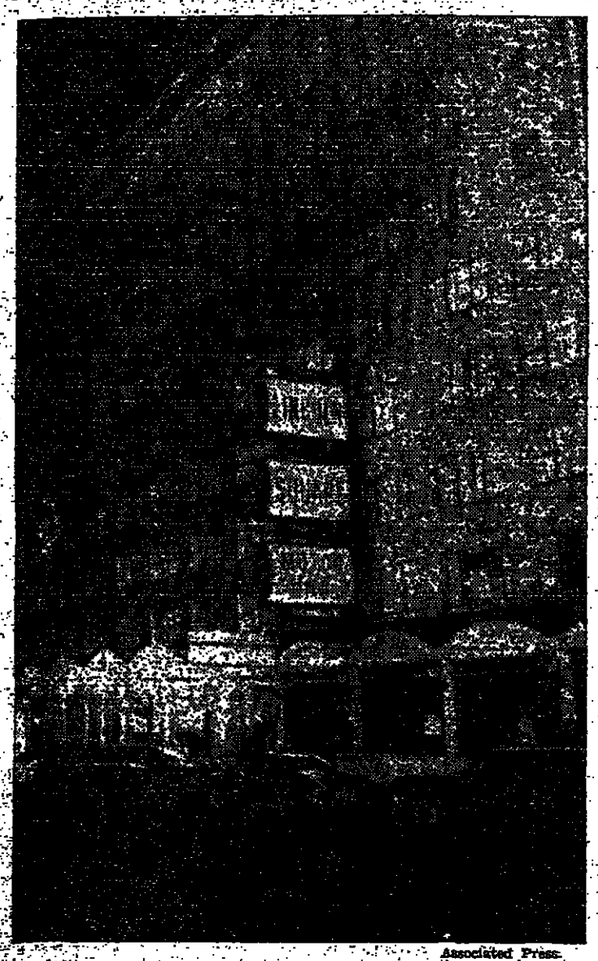

Associated Press.

New York's Lincoln Square Motor Inn, bought by the Chinese government for its delegation to the UN.

China's UN Delegation Buys Motel as Home in Manhattan

By Kathleen Teltsch

NEW YORK, March 17 (NYT).—The Chinese delegation to the United Nations has purchased a 10-story motel with a rooftop pool on Manhattan's West Side and hopes to move into the apartment and office building within two weeks.

The Lincoln Square Motor Inn on West 66th Street was sold to the delegation for $4,850,000, real estate brokers said, although neither the Chinese nor the sellers would divulge the price.

A white, brick-fronted building in mid-block, the eight-year-old motel has 260 rooms with bath, a garage in the basement, eating facilities for 500 and meeting rooms.

The decor leans to red vinyl upholstery, carpeted floors and crystal chandeliers in the lobby—all of which prompted the description "standard modern motel" by one realtor.

The motel is in an area that has been regarded as a high-crime district but has been considerably improved since the construction of the Lincoln Center cultural complex to the south.

Worried About Crime

The Chinese, worried about crime generally, made their selection only after requesting and receiving a report from Mrs. John L. Loeb, the New York City commissioner to the UN. She said there was less crime in the motel's neighborhood than in a more fashionable area on the East Side that the Chinese had also been considering.

It was also important to the Chinese people who helped them in their months of searching said, to find a building where they would not have to dispossess tenants. Several small residential hotels were rejected by the Chinese, who said they did not want to evict people, particularly the elderly. Mrs. Huang Hua, the ambassador's wife, who personally did much of the home hunting, was particularly insistent, saying, "This is not our way . . . In our country we respect age."

About 100 members of the motel staff stand to lose their jobs because the Chinese intend to use their own help.

At the Roosevelt Hotel, where the Chinese have occupied the 14th floor since Nov. 8, their departure will be regretted by the management.

Enjoy Potato Salad

The Chinese were ideal guests, according to Thomas J. Cane, the manager. They were never overly demanding although he allowed that they were "hard bargainers" on occasion. Tipping is not practiced in China, but they tipped those who cleaned their rooms.

They took virtually all their meals at the hotel and almost always settled for American food, adding rice at each meal and developing a taste for German potato salad. It was generally ordered twice a day.

On the rare occasion when a banquet was prepared, Chinese suppliers sold the foodstuffs and the delegation provided the cooks. At least once, Mrs. Huang went into the Roosevelt kitchen to prepare noodles.

The Chinese have not brought their families to New York and have not indicated that they plan to do so. However when they inspected the motel's pool, which has a sun-deck area, there was a hint that they were looking for a suitable play area that could be fenced off for youngsters. They have also indicated that they expect to bring additional staff here.

Nixon Places New Stress On Science

Technology Called Key to Better Life

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 17 (NYT).—In a special message to Congress on science and technology yesterday, President Nixon offered a broad range of ideas for bringing American ingenuity to bear on national problems.

The stated goals ranged from new, pollution-free sources of energy to reducing the loss of life and limb from natural disasters.

The President said that technological innovation is essential to prosperity without war or inflation, to expanding U.S. markets at home and abroad, to the strengthening of old industries and to the creation of new ones.

He noted that the U.S. international position is not as strong as it once was in such important fields as electronics, aircraft, steel, automobiles and shipbuilding, even though Americans have been known for technological ingenuity.

Strong New Effort

"The accomplishments of the past are not something we can rest on," he said. "They are something we must build on. I am therefore calling today for a strong new effort to marshal science and technology in the work of strengthening our economy and improving the quality of our life."

The proposals in the message included liberalized federal loans for entrepreneurial ventures, measures to help put more federally held patents into industrial use and even awarding presidential prizes for achievements in research and development.

Among measures to stimulate support for research and development and innovation in the private sector, the message called for support through the National Science Foundation of applied research in industry when this would help the foundation accomplish its objectives.

Industry will also be advised on ways in which it can enter into cooperative research and development efforts without infringing on anti-trust laws. In a briefing on the message, Dr. Edward E. David jr., the President's chief science adviser, said that industry probably misses some such legitimate opportunities by playing it overly safe to avoid such infringements.

Dr. David called the message the first from a President to the Congress on science and technology. He said that it is significant as an expression of federal science policy—an area of policy seldom articulated in the past.

Muskie Calls Nixon, Wallace Protectors of Special Interests

By David S. Broder

DEKALB, Ill., March 17 (WP).—Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, campaigned across Indiana and Illinois yesterday, linking President Nixon and Alabama Gov. George Wallace as the twin protectors of special interests that he said the Democrats must unite to defeat in 1972.

Seeking to revive the momentum his drive for the Democratic presidential nomination lost in his Florida primary defeat, Sen. Muskie became the first Democrat to enter the May 2 Indiana primary, picked up the endorsement of Sen. Birch Bayh, D., Ind., and scoured the Illinois countryside in search of votes for next Tuesday's Illinois primary.

Along the way, he called on all White House aides involved in the International Telephone and Telegraph Co. merger decision to waive executive privilege and testify in the Senate Judiciary Committee investigation.

Anti-Trust Policy

He also pledged that as President, he would conduct a tough antitrust policy, including an outright ban on any further mergers by the nation's 200 largest corporations.

Meanwhile, Sen. Muskie's press secretary said that the entire campaign staff has agreed that none of its 50 to 75 members will be paid until after the Wisconsin primary April 4. He said all available funds would be needed for the next two primaries, in Illinois and Wisconsin.

The press aide said the staff accepted the decision voluntarily and that many members will drive their own cars to Illinois and Wisconsin and will seek housing in private homes to avoid hotel expenses.

At three stops in Indiana, Sen. Muskie displayed the tough-talking aggressiveness that his strategists had decreed for his campaign after Tuesday's embarrassing fourth-place finish in Florida. He lambasted Gov. Wallace and Mr. Nixon with crowd-pleasing relish.

But at a question-and-answer session with students at Northern Illinois University here, he lapsed back into the loquacious and rambling style that were considered to have marred his performances in New Hampshire and Florida.

The main theme of the day was that Gov. Wallace and Mr. Nixon represent a collusive threat to what Sen. Muskie called "the politics of decency, opportunity and hope."

Gov. Wallace and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn., who finished first and second in Florida, are both expected to file against Sen. Muskie in the battle for Indiana's 76 delegates. State Democratic Chairman Gordon St. Angelo warned yesterday that if more contenders jump in, Gov. Wallace could win the state with less than a majority of the total vote.

Powell Is Critically Ill

MIAMI, March 17 (AP).—Adam Clayton Powell, the once powerful congressman from Harlem, was reported to be in critical condition at Jackson Memorial Hospital here. Mr. Powell, 63, was brought here by the U.S. Coast Guard on March 7 from his home on nearby Bimini Island in the Bahamas. Mr. Powell is said to be suffering from complications from recent prostate surgery.

Associated Press.

HARTFORD HILLS—Two young men made good use of the snow that fell on West Hartford, Conn., Thursday, using roof of friend's house as improvised ski jump.

Conference Due in Stockholm

UN Discloses Plan to Curb World Environmental Woes

By Anthony Astrachan

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., March 17 (WP).—The UN disclosed yesterday the outlines of the first global attack on environmental problems, which will be considered at the UN Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm June 5-16.

The program's three basic elements are a declaration of principles in which countries accept responsibility for the environmental effects of their activities; an "action plan" of more than 500 recommendations to international bodies and governments, and the establishment of UN bodies to lead and coordinate the action.

Maurice Strong of Canada, secretary-general of the Stockholm conference, said at a news conference that the declaration would be the basis for effective management of the global environment, as the UN Charter or treaties are the bases for other international action.

Asked if he foresaw the day when the Security Council might act against "environmental aggression," Mr. Strong said "sure," but that the action might be taken by an environmental equivalent of the council.

The plan includes some concrete proposals. Many would contribute to the establishment of a global system to monitor environmental dangers and relay to governments both information and recommendations for specific remedies.

Ocean Pollution a Topic

Among the concrete proposals are a convention on dumping wastes in the oceans—which may be ready for the Stockholm conference if a special meeting in Reykjavik in May approves a draft—a 10-year moratorium on commercial whale fishing, and studies to assess the harm that the exploitation of natural resources does to the environment.

Many proposals, however, are simply calls on governments either to "consider" such actions as providing information or giving incentives to farmers, or to begin research on such topics as park management.

The plan makes no proposals for populaion control, although it refers to population as an environmental factor in a way that seems to accept predictions that mankind will keep growing while resources dwindle. It accepts seven billion as the figure for world population in the year 2000.

Mr. Strong said he thought "oversimplified calls for population control are counterproductive" and pointed out that the plan asks the 1974 UN conference on population to consider environmental aspects.

There were suggestions that there had been disagreement on the technical side, since not every expert accepts the growth predictions, and that there might have been a desire not to add to the number of controversies on which compromises would have to be sought at Stockholm.

Two Basic Divisions

The conference already is troubled by two basic divisions.

One is between East and West. The Soviet Union and its allies have threatened to boycott the conference if East Germany is not admitted as a full participant, a matter under negotiation.

The second division is between the underdeveloped countries—which do not want ecological concerns to limit their rates of development—and the industrialized countries.

Nevada Asks To See Hughes In Person

Bars License Shifts In Gambling Casinos

By Wallace Turner

LAS VEGAS, March 17 (NYT).—The Nevada State Gaming Control Board yesterday demanded a face-to-face meeting with Howard R. Hughes, who, as the owner of seven casinos, is this state's biggest gambling operator. The decision could lead to a $100 million test of willpower.

The demand was made as the board refused to approve applications that would have shifted some names, and added others, in the complex of directorates that control the Hughes casinos.

The resolution of refusal was carried unanimously among the three members. It called for a rejection of the requested licensing changes "until Mr. Hughes has had a face-to-face meeting with some responsible official of this state."

["Mr. Hughes will never go to Nevada for a personal meeting with the commission," an aide of the millionaire said today.

[The aide said there were only two options open to Mr. Hughes.

["He can continue to operate his Nevada interests as he has if they (the Nevada commission) allow him to do so. Or he could pull out altogether and close down the hotels."

["That would severely damage the entire economy of Nevada, which is something Mr. Hughes does not want to do," the aide said.]

Nothing in the action poses an immediate threat to the continued operation of the casinos, which with their attached hotels, restaurants and related enterprises employ about 8,000 persons. Mr. Hughes has upward of $100 million invested in casinos and hotels in this state.

The effect of the refusal is to prevent a realignment of lines of authority, and to keep the name of Chester C. Davis, chief counsel of the Hughes Tool Co., on the boards of directors of the various casino corporations. The gambling board members said they had no objection to the licensing of Mr. Davis; it was just that they want to force Mr. Hughes to meet with a state official.

But beyond denying the Hughes corporations the right to make this relatively meaningless set of changes, the refusal serves notice to Mr. Hughes and his managers that he must change his attitudes in dealing with Nevada authorities.

As he built his gambling empire here in the late 1960s, he was never required to submit to personal interviews, and indeed was never seen by any state officials.

Russia Will Fight Pollution Of the Volga and Ural Rivers

MOSCOW, March 17 (AP).—The Soviet government, demonstrating increasing concern about pollution of waterways, announced today a billion-ruble program to clean up the Volga and Ural rivers by 1980.

The project, which would cost the equivalent of $1.2 billion at the official exchange rate, was outlined in a decree by the Communist party's Central Committee and the nation's Council of Ministers.

The decree, carried on the front page of the party daily, Pravda, will provide for construction over the next four years of water-purification plants, equipping river boats with pollution-collecting devices, and measures by cities and factories to conserve clean water.

"During the period 1972-1975," the decree said, "it is planned to build water-purification plants worth 700 million rubles at 421 enterprises" in the basin of the Volga and Ural, which empty into the northern part of the Caspian Sea.

In addition, the decree provided for construction of purification plants worth 300 million rubles at 15 cities along the Volga and one of its major tributaries, the Kama.

"Disposal of unpurified waste water and sewage is to be stopped completely by 1980 in all cities lying in the Volga and Ural basins," the decree said.

UCLA Honors U Thant

LOS ANGELES, March 17 (AP).—Former UN Secretary-General U Thant yesterday received the first Ralph Bunche Award. The award was established by the Alumni Association of the University of California at Los Angeles in memory of the late UN under secretary.

Judge Rules Hijacked Passenger Can Sue for 'Emotional Damages'

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP).—In what could stand as a landmark decision, a judge has ruled that a passenger may sue for "emotional damages" resulting from a hijacking on an international flight.

Brooklyn Supreme Court Justice Charles Rubin made the ruling in a suit filed by Alexander Herman of Brooklyn on behalf of his daughter Miriam, 18, who was a passenger on a Trans World Airlines jet hijacked to Amman, Jordan, in 1970.

The Palestinian hijackers held the passengers hostage for seven days. Miss Herman contends that she suffered extreme fright and fear of rape during the hijacking and has since suffered from a skin rash, nervous tension and recurring nightmares.

TWA sought to dismiss the suit on grounds that provisions of the Warsaw Convention and Montreal Agreement on international airline accidents apply to death or bodily injury but not to emotional damage. TWA also contended that the international agreements did not apply because the damage complained of occurred after the plane was on the ground.

Justice Rubin rejected dismissal, holding that the two agreements covered emotional distress and adding that Miss Herman "was held in close confinement by armed hijackers both while the plane was in flight and thereafter while the plane was grounded." He ordered trial of the suit, but set no date for arguments aimed at fixing the amount of damages.

'Sterling Character'

Boss Lauds Berrigan Witness But FBI Saw Him as Swindler

By Betty Medsger

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 17 (WP).—The government presented a letter of commendation from a department-store manager in court yesterday as evidence of the "sterling character" of Boyd F. Douglas jr., the chief witness against seven anti-war activists on trial here.

The letter was intended to counter a defense attorney's attempts, during cross-examination, to portray Douglas as a "provocateur" who entrapped the defendants.

A 1967 Federal Bureau of Investigation document that said Douglas "has many of the attributes of a confidence man" was the final defense attack against Douglas in seven days of cross-examination.

Douglas kept the FBI informed about the defendants' activities in 1970, when both he and the Rev. Philip Berrigan, a defendant, were inmates at Lewisburg, Pa., Federal Penitentiary. The government has said that its case is built on information from Douglas, who was then serving a prison term for forgery, interstate transportation of stolen securities and assault on an FBI agent.

Kidnap Plot

The defendants are charged with conspiracy to kidnap presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger, to bomb tunnels under federal buildings in Washington and to raid federal offices.

In an hour of redirect examination by the prosecution yesterday morning, Douglas said that since April, 1971, he has been working full time as a salesman in the men's clothing department of a large department store in Des Moines.

Chief prosecutor William S. Lynch, who was prevented from reading the letter aloud, said he wanted to show through the letter from Douglas's boss "the sterling character of Mr. Douglas . . ." Mr. Lynch later referred to Douglas as "hard-working, dependable."

Mr. Lynch asked Douglas if he had "a corrupt economic motive" or "extortionist's intent" when he started making copies of letters he smuggled in and out of Lewisburg penitentiary for Father Berrigan and Sister Elizabeth McAlister, another defendant, Douglas answered, "I did not."

The defense has said inmates will testify that Douglas told them he copied the letters and gave them to the FBI in an attempt to extort money from Father Berrigan and the donors of the Catholic left.

The prosecution called eight additional witnesses yesterday. Seven of them were FBI agents, U.S. marshals and policemen who described the aftermath of raids on Selective Service offices in June, 1970, in Delaware. The raids form part of the basis for conspiracy charges against the defendants. Sister McAlister described the raids in one of the letters she sent to Father Berrigan.

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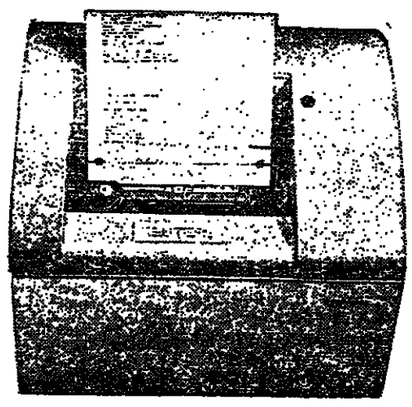

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ART MARKET

Making Paris a Center For Contemporary Sales

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, March 17 (IHT).—Sunday's sale of contemporary art at the Palais Galliera established Paris as an important trading center for that kind of work. That fact should earn the gratitude of all Paris auctioneers for Jean-Claude Binoche, who conducted the sale and Marie-Claude Tubiana, who built up the sale.

For three and a half hours, Mr. Binoche and Miss Tubiana sold the experiments in contemporary painting and sculpture—from American hyper-realism to Italian abstraction. Andy Warhol, Jean Tinguely and Arman were the star names.

The sale netted 1.2 million francs, not much in absolute figures but a considerable sum for a sale which included 176 lots, of which many consisted of lithographs, none of the kind that will rise to $30,000 on a fine day at Parke-Bernet galleries. What made the sale fascinating was that this success was scored in the most conventional place where, only two years ago, such a sale would have been unthinkable. Louis XV furniture and impressionists were then still firmly holding the ground.

The attendance was as significant as the prices. The spacious rooms at Galliera were close to a bursting point: People were jammed together—and bidding—even on the two steps leading to the podium where the auctioneer and his collaborators stand.

The presence of collectors known internationally, and major dealers in modern art, such as Timothy Baum, a leading New York specialist in surrealism, further enhanced the glamour of the sale. That presence also helped the sales along, of course. An American collector bought a magnificent cubist-surrealist painting by Marcoussis for 53,370 francs. It was dated 1937 and from the collection of Helena Rubinstein. The same collector bought a large Dmitrienko for 10,362 francs, a huge price for a severe, predominantly brown picture. Mrs. Allegris de Cerascasa of Caracas paid 10,300 francs for an acrylic painting by Peter Klasen, the German artist of the realist school established in Paris.

Campaign

On the French side, the attendance was no less interesting. All the dealers, all the collectors were there. And there was a host of young collectors rarely seen at auctions. An intensive public-relations campaign, which resulted in a number of articles in avant-garde magazines, such as Artitudes, no doubt brought some of the young, who were active bidders. This sale, and three earlier ones held by Mr. Binoche, showed that a new clientele can be attracted to the auction room, provided preliminary spadework is done.

The young were attracted to the more daring experiments, provided they were within a certain price bracket. I thought that 15,000 francs was about the limit beyond which general enthusiasm cooled, leaving only a few connoisseurs in the bidding.

In the lower price ranges, there seemed to be no limit to the appetite for serigraphs. A serigraph by Milvia Maglione, called "Fenêtres," numbered 48/80, brought 1,740 francs, a crazy price because there are 79 other copies around. A lithograph by Jean Tinguely, numbered 70/190, rose to an unbelievable 1,500 francs. "Editions" of carvings were equally popular. "Girl on a Chair," by Segal, numbered 6/150, was knocked down at 11,900 francs to a French buyer. The limit was probably reached with Richard Lindner's "East Art," a huge gingerbread composition, No. 1 of a series of 77, which was sold for 7,515 francs.

Bigger Pieces

Comparatively speaking, the bigger pieces were more reasonable. A Josef Albers, "Homage to the Square Rain Forest," sold very well at 77,500 francs. A Soto, "Courbe Immatérielle," sold immediately after, did less well at 16,700 francs. Andy Warhol's "Double Liz Taylor as Cleopatra," dated 1962 and listed in Rainer Crone's catalogue (78 A), fetched 68,700 francs, a lot, I thought, in Europe but just about the price in New York terms. An object by Kienholz, called "Le Carnivore" and made of wood, cotton, fur and plastic, made "only" 39,700 francs. An expert said that it was worth more and suspected agreement between some dealers not to bid against each other. However, I regard the price as stupendous.

While absolute figures are always subject to discussion, the Galliera sale should be considered in its proper perspective. It was the first modern sale organized by Mr. Binoche and Miss Tubiana at Galliera; three others had been held at the Hôtel Drouot. The progress of the turnover in 18 months has been impressive: From 160,000 francs in December, 1970, it rose to 300,000 francs last June, 800,000 francs last November and now 1.2 million francs. This is a spectacular ascent, even more so considering that more than 90 percent of the lots listed last Sunday were sold, an unusually high proportion.

The Binoche-Tubiana sales have set off a train of imitations. Last Wednesday at Drouot, there were three sales of modern art. Next Sunday, Maurice Rheims and René-Georges Laurin will hold a sale which will include many of the same artists represented in last Sunday's sale.

The sales have already had an effect on the market. The stock of at least three artists, Antoni Miralda, Peter Klasen and Alain Jacquet, has gone up several notches. This has boosted the trade of some galleries. In the days following the December sale, one Paris gallery sold five Jacquets. It may be assumed that competition between French auctioneers will be acute in the field now. However, building up sales of modern art requires a special know-how—a flair, good contacts, a lot of energy. So far, Miss Tubiana is the only French salesroom professional who has gone around the United States in search of avant-garde art, studying trends and opportunities. The success of her four sales is due to her in-depth preparation.

The next major sale of such modern works is slated for November, with a lesser sale in June. According to some sources, Mr. Binoche and Miss Tubiana have persuaded the brothers Bernard and François Baschet, the French sculptors who do abstract-shaped musical constructions, to let them have a fine piece. The Baschets' work has never been seen at auction. They can hardly meet the demand for their collaborations at any rate. If this coup and a few more succeed, the November sale will be worth watching.

"Florence," a serigraph on canvas by Alain Jacquet.

On the Arts Agenda

Among current exhibits in West German museums and galleries are shows of Pol Bury until May 8 at the Nationalgalerie, and Julio Le Parc until April 30 at the Haus am Waldsee, and an exhibit, "Between Amazon and Orinoco," until June 5 at the Völkerkundemuseum, all in Berlin; "Constructivist Art" until April 30 at the Bremen Kunsthalle; Horst Antes, until March 26, and Otto Dix, March 26 to end of April, both at the Frankfurt Kunstverein; "Greek Life Reflected in Art," until April 9 at the Museum für Kunst und Gewerbe, and Contemporary Argentinian Art, until April 2 at the Kunsthaus, both in Hamburg; and James Ensor, until May 7 at the Württembergischer Kunstverein in Stuttgart.

* * *

Isaac Stern will be the soloist in Beethoven's Violin Concerto with the Orchestre de Paris under the Czech conductor Zdenek Macal in four concerts, March 21 at the Théâtre de l'Est Parisien, March 22 and 25 at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées, and March 23 at the Théâtre Montansier in Versailles. Also on the program are Jean Rivier's Symphony No. 7 and Dvorak's Symphony No. 8. Artur Rubinstein will be soloist in Brahms's Piano Concerto No. 1 in two special concerts with the orchestra, March 29 and 30 at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées, under Daniel Barenboim, who also will conduct Tchaikovsky's Symphonie Pathétique.

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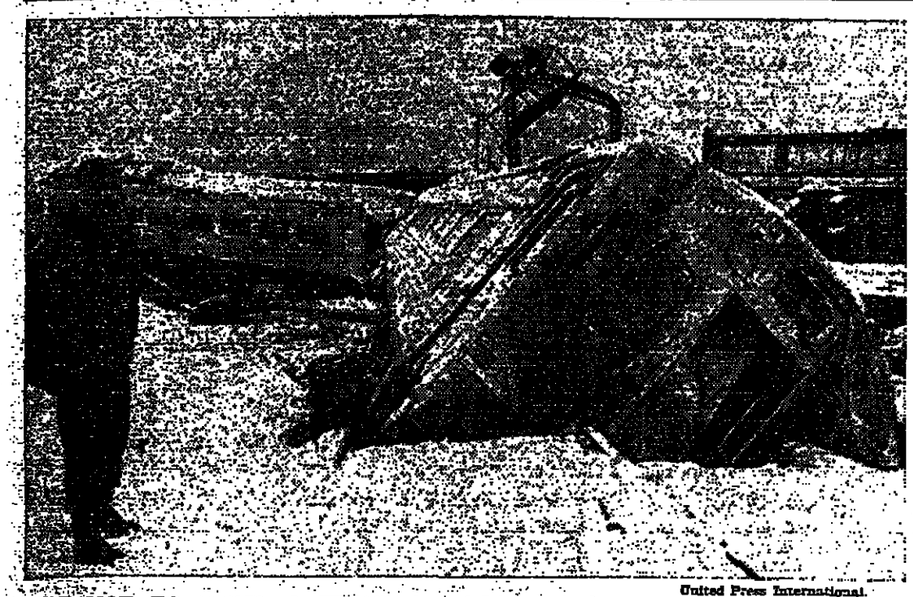


United Press International

HOW NOT TO STEAL A TRAIN—An eight-car train was stolen from a Boston terminal Wednesday and this is what happened to it. The hijacker, after driving from the terminal to the North Station, put it into reverse, then jumped out. The train rammed into a turntable in the outer yard and was badly damaged. Fortunately there were no passengers aboard at the time. Police have arrested a suspect.

Sadat Says Egypt Makes Its Weapons

CAIRO, March 17 (UPI).—President Anwar Sadat said yesterday Egypt is producing advanced war weapons, the semi-official Middle East News Agency reported.

Political sources said it was the first time Mr. Sadat had announced that Egypt has its own weapons manufacturing program.

The agency quoted Mr. Sadat as having told army officers in the Sudan: "If the enemy is producing advanced equipment in Israel, we too are producing and are on our way to producing all advanced war equipment on our land."

The agency said Mr. Sadat had spoken at a military college near Khartoum during a one-day visit to the Sudan. He flew back to Cairo later yesterday.

Strategy Meeting

During his visit, Mr. Sadat twice met with President Gaafar Nimeiri of the Sudan in talks that officials said concerned Arab strategy in regard to Israel.

In his speech, Mr. Sadat said he had been forced to revise his calculations on the confrontation with Israel "because of the clear U.S. challenge."

"The United States announced in January that it would give Israel more Phantom aircraft in spite of the fact Israel surpasses us in equipment," Mr. Sadat said, "and it followed this with an agreement to produce modern weapons in Israel."

He then disclosed that Egypt had its own weapons program. He made no reference to any Soviet assistance in the production of war equipment.

15 Greeks Lose Plea for Trial By Civil Court

ATHENS, March 17 (Reuters).—A court-martial board today rejected a defense appeal that it declare itself incompetent to try 15 Greeks charged with illegal possession and use of explosives.

The defendants were arrested in November, 1970, a month after an explosion during a visit here by U.S. Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird. They were charged with plotting to overthrow the regime.

This offense was placed under the competence of civil courts in April, 1971, by Premier George Papadopoulos, who is also minister of defense.

Defense lawyers claimed that the listing of the alleged offenses was altered after April, 1971, when the defendants were charged with illegal possession and use of explosives. This offense continues to be under the jurisdiction of courts-martial, because the Athens area is still under martial law.

The defense claimed that this procedure was irregular and that their clients should be tried in the civil courts. After a brief deliberation, the five judges in the court-martial rejected the objection and proceeded with the trial.

Reassurance on Federation Plan

No Separate Peace, Hussein Promises Protesting Arabs

BEIRUT, March 17 (AP).—Jordan assured the Arab world today that it would not seek a separate peace agreement with Israel.

The pledge was made by King Hussein and his foreign minister, Abdullah Salah, in separate statements published in Amman and Beirut.

The statements appeared designed to halt mounting Arab protests against the king's new plan to set up a semi-autonomous state of Palestine on the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River.

"Jordan will never be first among the Arab countries to conclude peace with Israel." Said Mr. Salah in an interview with the Beirut right-wing newspaper, Al Jarida. "The king's plan represents no unilateral move for a peaceful settlement with Israel."

The 36-year-old monarch on Wednesday proposed making the occupied West Bank a semi-autonomous state federated with Jordan in a "United Arab Kingdom" under the Hashimite throne.

After Occupation Ends

In a subsequent directive to top government aides the king said the plan is to be implemented "after the occupation has been eliminated and our people liberated."

"The projected reorganization of the kingdom is a new step toward liberation," he said.

The Arab world's stormy reaction to the king's blueprint revolved mainly around claims that it might be a first step toward a separate peace deal with Israel.

Today, the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization called for an Arab summit conference to discuss King Hussein's plan, a commando bulletin said.

The call for a summit meeting is not expected to be heeded immediately, as none of the Arab governments—except protesting Iraq—has formally defined its position, despite continuing denunciations of the plan in Arab news media.

Egypt's first authoritative comment heralding formal rejection came from Mohammed Heikal, editor of Al Ahram newspaper and a confidant of President Anwar Sadat.

Mr. Heikal said in his weekly column in today's Al Ahram that the Jordanian plan was a "mine field" backed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

He charged that the CIA played the role of go-between in consultations between the king, the Israelis and the U.S. State Department before the plan was announced.

In Damascus, the Syrian government announced that the leaders of the ruling Ba'ath party will discuss the implications of the plan in an emergency meeting.

Talks on Dispute On Malta Bases Held in London

LONDON, March 17 (Reuters).—British-Maltese talks on the mechanics of a new defense agreement resumed here today as Britain began an airlift of its troops from their bases on the Mediterranean island.

Edgar Mizzi, Malta's advocate-general, who came to London last night, began discussions this morning with a Defense Ministry team headed by Peter England, an assistant under secretary.

There are only two weeks to go before the planned withdrawal of all British forces is completed. And no defense pact will be agreed unless there is a settlement of the protracted row over the rent of Malta's military facilities. Dom Mintoff, the Maltese prime minister, is demanding £18 million a year, but Britain and its NATO allies are refusing to pay more than £14 million for use of the bases.

Meanwhile, the British high commissioner, Sir Duncan Watson, has delivered a communication to the Maltese government. The contents were not divulged, but it was believed to contain a restatement of the British-NATO position.

Vote Campaign Opens On Israeli West Bank

JERUSALEM, March 17 (Reuters).—The election campaign for municipal councils in the Israeli-controlled West Bank began officially yesterday, following the closure last night of candidate lists.

Voting for local councils in 10 towns to the north of Jerusalem will be held on March 26, while elections in towns to the south will be held on April 2. Up to the deadline last Wednesday, 141 candidates had registered to seek the 107 seats at stake.

Crossman Quits As the Editor of New Statesman

LONDON, March 17 (Reuters).—Richard Crossman, a former Labor government minister, has resigned as editor of the New Statesman magazine.

The magazine's directors said today that Mr. Crossman had quit because he wanted the weekly to be a sounding-board for the policies of a future Labor government, but the directors felt that it should be independent of any party.

Mr. Crossman, 64, has long been associated with the intellectual left wing. He will stay on as editor until a successor is named.

Under his editorship, the magazine was often critical of the royal family's finances and estimated the fortune of Queen Elizabeth at £50 million.

Obituaries

Pie Traynor, 72; Designated Baseball's Best 3d Baseman

PITTSBURGH, March 17 (NYT).—Pie Traynor, 72, who won entry into baseball's Hall of Fame as third baseman for the Pittsburgh Pirates during the 1920s and 1930s, died yesterday.

Two facets of Pie Traynor's baseball life stood out above all the rest—the brilliance with which he played third base and the gentlemanly conduct that made that brilliance glitter even more intensely.

The 6-foot, 175-pound Traynor became the premier third baseman in the game.

He was nearly flawless in charging toward the plate for bunts, he could dart into the hole between third and shortstop with quickness and agility and he could protect the third-base line with abandon. Above all, he had a strong right arm that could throw out runners from any spot on his side of the infield.

His defensive plays always overshadowed his ability with the bat, but that, too, was uncommon for a third baseman. In six seasons he batted better than .330—reaching as high as .366 in 1930—and in seven seasons he drove in more than 100 runs.

Harold Joseph (Pie) Traynor, who was born Nov. 11, 1899, in Framingham, Mass., acquired his nickname because of his early craving for pies. After a sandlot baseball game, when the other youngsters would ask for ice cream as a treat from the parish priest, he would ask for pie.

In all, he played in the major leagues for 17 years compiled a .320 career batting average and also managed the Pirates during three of his playing years. He was manager from the middle of the 1934 season until the end of the 1939 campaign.

It was as manager that Traynor suffered perhaps his greatest disappointment in baseball. That came in 1938, when the Pirates looked as solid a pennant winner as the Brooklyn Dodgers did in 1951.

The Pirates had made many preparations for the World Series when suddenly they slumped and lost six of their last seven games. The final blow was a home run that Gabby Hartnett hit in the dark at Wrigley Field in Chicago, giving the Cubs the pennant.

Although his active baseball days ended in 1939, Traynor continued as a Pirate aide, sometimes as a scout, sometimes as an instructor.

He remained in Pittsburgh and had a radio show for many years. He made the 10-mile round trip from his home to the station on foot.

His proudest moment in recent years came in July of 1969 when, as part of baseball's centennial celebration, he was named the greatest third baseman in baseball history.

Pie Traynor

Barnett F. Dodge

NEW YORK, March 17 (NYT).—Barnett F. Dodge, 76, a former dean of the Yale University School of Engineering, who worked on the Manhattan Project to develop the atom bomb, died yesterday in New Haven, Conn., after surgery.

Mr. Dodge joined the Yale faculty in 1925 after graduating from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He retired in 1964, after four years as dean of engineering.

During World War II, Mr. Dodge took a leave of absence from his teaching duties to work with the Manhattan Project, where he directed experimental investigations and plant-control work connected with the separation of uranium isotopes.

Earlier in the war, while still at Yale, he helped develop portable oxygen generators for the Navy.

During his final years at Yale, Mr. Dodge was chairman of a special committee appointed by A. Whitney Griswold, then Yale president, that proposed broad changes in the university's engineering program. As a result of the recommendations, Yale's undergraduate school for engineering was dropped, and stronger emphasis was placed on graduate engineering studies.

House Votes Bill To Admit More Irish, Italians

WASHINGTON, March 17 (UPI).—The House, on the eve of St. Patrick's Day, voted yesterday to admit about 45,000 Irish and Italian immigrants unable to gain admission to the United States through the normal preference categories of visas.

It approved, on a voice vote, a bill providing a formula which would have the effect of giving visas to 390,000 immigrants during a four-year period. The bill now goes to the Senate.

Although immigrants from other countries would be affected, sponsors conceded that Ireland and Italy are the only countries likely to utilize the authority fully.

The State Department opposes the bill on the ground that it appears to indicate a return to the national-origins system of immigration quotas. And the Labor Department opposes it because the special visas would be issued to persons unqualified for regular skilled-labor certification, and some of the new immigrants might swell the unemployment rolls.

But only a smattering of opposition was voiced in the House. It is an election year, and Irish and Italian constituencies are large in the home districts of many urban congressmen.

Strike Delays on Alitalia

ROME, March 17 (Reuters).—Flights of the Italian state airline, Alitalia, were either canceled or delayed today because of a sudden strike by air stewards and hostesses. The 14-hour strike was to protest dismissals and the reduction of crews on some flights and to demand better working conditions.

Britain to Withdraw Aircraft Enforcing Rhodesia Oil Ban

LONDON, March 17 (AP).—Britain today announced that it will ease its blockade of the Mozambique port of Beira, imposed 6 1/2 years ago to stop deliveries of oil to rebel Rhodesia.

The Foreign Office said a detachment of Royal Air Force Shackleton reconnaissance aircraft is being withdrawn from its staging area on Madagascar at the request of the Malagasy government.

The aircraft carried out long-range surveillance to insure that freebooting tankers kept away from Beira.

Royal Navy patrols will be maintained in the Mozambique channel off the East African coast, a spokesman said.

He declined to say why the Malagasy government had requested that the British aircraft be withdrawn.

Britain's air-sea oil blockade was imposed at the request of the United Nations Security Council under an April, 1966, resolution.

The purpose was to deny oil to the rebel regime of Prime Minister Ian Smith, which illegally declared independence from Britain in November, 1965.

The Foreign Office statement said, "In June, 1971, the government of the Malagasy Republic asked that the Royal Air Force detachment at Majunga should be withdrawn and notified the secretary-general of the UN—then U Thant—of this decision.

"At the request of Her Majesty's government the Malagasy government agreed to a postponement of the withdrawal. The Malagasy government have recently renewed their request and, accordingly, the detachment will be withdrawn in the course of the next few weeks."

The Foreign Office spokesman added that the British government "will continue carrying out the obligations" imposed by the Security Council to prevent oil from going through Beira to Rhodesia.

The British withdrawal from the island of Madagascar, lying off the southeast coast of Africa in the Mozambique Channel—will be completed in about three weeks, British officials said.

They added that the government is seeking no alternative facilities for the Shackletons. The Malagasy request was renewed after Britain and the Smith regime agreed on the terms of a political settlement of the seven-year-old quarrel.

That settlement, however, is in doubt because a British commission testing Rhodesian reaction to it found a great deal of African hostility to the projected deal.

S. Africa Leader Arrives in Malawi

BLANTYRE, Malawi, March 17 (Reuters).—President Jim Fouche of South Africa arrived here today for the first visit by a South African head of state to an independent black African country.

He was greeted by Kamuzu Banda, Malawi's president, at Blantyre's Chileka Airport. A crowd of 8,000 persons had gathered to watch the arrival ceremony. President Fouche's week-long visit is essentially a follow-up to President Banda's visit to South Africa last year.

Flood Toll in Peru Now at More Than 60

LIMA, March 17 (Reuters).—The worst flood and landslides in Peru's history had by yesterday claimed more than 60 lives, according to unofficial figures.

The flooding, caused by month-long rainfall, is reported to have affected more than 150 cities and towns and has left a quarter of a million people homeless.

Electioneering Tactics Seen

Drug Charges Pose Threat To U.S.-Panama Canal Talks

By Jesse W. Lewis Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 17 (WP).—Allegations of involvement by high Panamanian government officials in the international narcotics traffic have burst over the delicate talks between the United States and Panama on the future of the Panama Canal Zone.

Columnist Jack Anderson and Rep. John M. Murphy, D., N.Y., have alleged that Foreign Minister Juan Tack, and the Panamanian Ambassador to Spain, Moises Torrijos, are involved in smuggling narcotics into the United States. Mr. Torrijos is the brother of Gen. Omar Torrijos, the strongman ruler of Panama.

The allegations, aired this week, were made as high-level American and Panamanian negotiating teams met in Washington to discuss a new treaty arrangement that would recognize Panamanian sovereignty over the 500-square-mile Canal Zone but keep the defense and operation of the canal under U.S. control. There has been no agreement in months of negotiations.

The terms of the 1903 treaty, which is still in effect, give the United States jurisdiction over the zone and the 50-mile strategic waterway.

The drug charges, which include heroin smuggling, have already caused a minor diplomatic row. Three agents of the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs were expelled Wednesday from Panama in connection with the charges. Foreign Minister Tack said that the men had "intervened in the internal affairs" of Panama.

The State Department called the expulsions "unwarranted."

A broadcast on Panama's Radio Libertad yesterday said that the charges by Rep. Murphy were "typical of the old tactics used by the United States government against Panamanian leaders consisting of blackmail and extortion whenever a new treaty was being negotiated."

A State Department official said that this suggestion was "absurd."

In an apparent attempt to contain the crisis, Mr. Tack said that Rep. Murphy made the charges as part of his re-election campaign.

"I consider," the foreign minister said, "what [Rep. Murphy's] report says as a document of internal politics in the United States and there is no reason why I should involve myself in those politics.

"I wish good luck to the members of this subcommittee who must fight for re-election this year, especially to Mr. Murphy."

In a draft report of the House of Representatives Panama Canal subcommittee, Rep. Murphy said that officials in Panama gave in "to the enticement of easy money" and became involved in the drug traffic.

Brandt to Be Guest At Harvard Ceremony

BONN, March 17 (UPI).—Chancellor Willy Brandt will be guest of honor in June in ceremonies at Harvard University marking the 25th anniversary of the start of the Marshall Plan, the government said today.

Government sources said that Mr. Brandt probably would spend three days in the United States. The ceremonies at Harvard, where the plan was first disclosed, are scheduled for June 5.

Senate Asked To Probe Report Envoy Got Drunk

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP).—Sen. Frank Church, D., Idaho, called on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today to investigate charges by columnist Jack Anderson that the U.S. ambassador to France, Arthur K. Watson, was drunk while on a plane flight from London to Washington March 9.

If true, Sen. Church said on the Senate floor, the charges cast doubt on Mr. Watson's ability to serve in a highly sensitive job.

Mr. Anderson reported that Mr. Watson tried to stuff money into the blouses of stewardesses and shouted for liquor. The syndicated columnist quoted other passengers on the jetliner as saying that Mr. Watson later passed out during the flight.

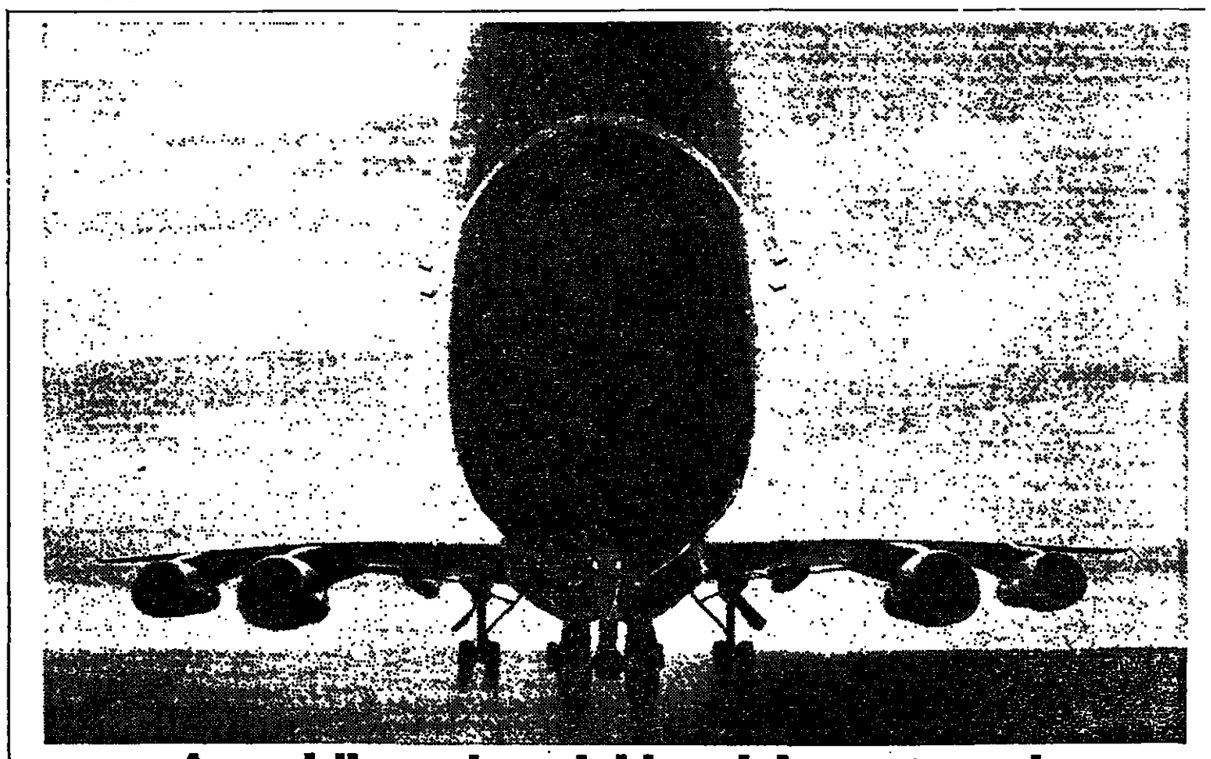
White House and State Department officials declined today to discuss the incident.

Mr. Watson recently began a series of sensitive talks in Paris with Chinese Ambassador Huang Chen, a direct result of President Nixon's China trip.

Sen. Church said that if Mr. Watson is cleared of any accusations of misbehavior aboard the Pan American flight, then that should be publicized. But if they are true, Sen. Church said, Mr. Nixon "should reconsider the assignment he placed in Watson's hands."

Sadat Aide to Visit China

CAIRO, March 17 (Reuters).—Egypt's former foreign minister, Mahmoud Riad, is due to leave here early next week on a seven-day visit to China as envoy of President Anwar Sadat, informed sources said. Mr. Riad will be going at the invitation of the Chinese government.



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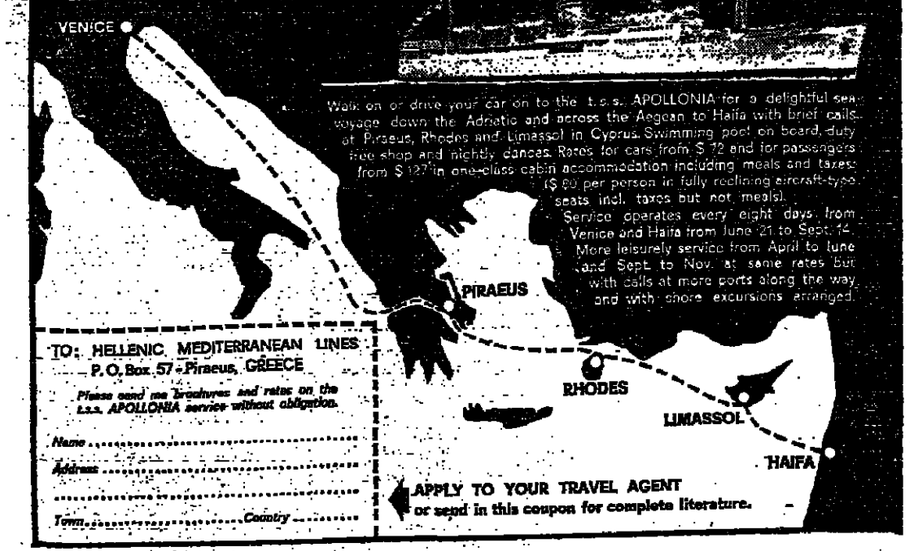

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1971-72 High	1971-72 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
20⅝	13	AbacusF .20r	96	19	19	15¾	19	
8⅝	5¼	AbbtLb 1.10	57	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
60	45	ACF Ind 2.40	39	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	— ⅝
17½	10½	AcmeClev .52	14	13⅞	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
64¾	39⅝	Acme Mkt .76	43	43	43	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅝
14¾	10	AdamEx .85e	19	13	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
19⅝	9	AdMills .92	19	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
49¼	29⅞	Addresso .60	57	30¾	30¾	30¼	30¼	— ½
27	8	Admiral	75	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½	— ½
70⅞	45⅝	AetnaLife 1.68	295	64	64⅝	62⅞	64⅝	+1⅛
55	39¼	AetnaLf pf 2	1	53	53	53	53	+ ⅞
14	6½	Aguirre Co	21	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
20½	15	Aileen Inc	11	17⅞	17⅞	17	17	— ¼
67	44⅞	Air Prod .32b	30	61	61¼	61	61¼	— ⅛
26½	16¼	Airco .20e	534	22⅞	23¼	22⅞	23½	+1
5⅞	2⅞	AJ Industries	95	5	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	3½	Akzona .16	447	37¾	38¼	36¾	38¼	—1¼
18	15¼	Ala Gas 1.10	2	16⅝	16⅝	15¼	15¼	
32½	14¾	Alaska Inters	152	29⅝	30½	29⅞	30	— ⅝
46	19	AlbertoC .32	25	21¼	21¼	21¼	21	
15¼	10½	Albertsns .36	457	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅝
24¾	15	AlcanAlu .80	133	21¼	21⅝	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
24¼	12⅝	AlcoStand .34	30	16¾	17⅛	16¾	16¾	
65⅛	38⅞	Alcon Lab .36	55	59½	60½	57	59½	+ ¼
31⅝	17⅛	Alexanders .20e	26	18¼	18¼	18	18	— ½
17⅞	11½	AllLife .24e	38	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ½
18½	9½	Allis Ch .20g	67	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
32½	16	AllegLudlm 1	23	24½	24½	24½	24½	
45¾	25	AllegLud pf 3	4	38½	38½	38½	38½	+4⅝
25⅛	19½	AllegPw 1.40	403	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
25¼	13⅝	AllenIEle .87	34	22½	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	23⅝	Allied Ch 1.20	293	28⅝	29⅞	28⅝	29⅞	+ ⅜
45⅝	26¼	Alld Main .25	17	44⅞	44⅞	44⅝	44⅞	— ⅛
28⅞	15¼	AlldMills .75	4	19	19	19	19	+ ⅞
25¼	14½	Allied Pd .68	34	24½	24½	23½	23⅞	— ¼
37¼	24⅛	AlliedStr 1.40	118	32	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛	— ⅛
10	5	Allied Super	54	7⅞	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
19¾	10½	AllisCh .16e	39	14½	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	— ⅛
30½	20½	AllrgtAur .60	2	29	29	29	29	
16¾	12¼	Alpha P Com	13	17⅝	17½	17⅝	17½	+ ¼
70	36	Alcoa 1.32	189	52½	53⅝	51⅝	53	+ ½
31¼	24⅝	AmalSug 1.60	17	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
12¼	9⅝	AMBAC .53	103	16	16¼	15½	15½	— ⅝
30	16¼	Amer Es 1.20	29	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
45½	38	Am Es pf2.40	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	
71½	35½	AmHess .07e	157	44¾	45⅛	44⅞	44⅞	+ ⅛
157¾	78½	Amerd pf2.50	2	101	101	101	101	+1
85	53½	AirFiltr .80	13	78⅞	78½	78	78½	— ⅝
43⅝	21⅞	Am Airlin	202	44	45¼	43¾	44¼	+1¼
25	13	ABaker .05e	505	13	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
49¼	37	ABrnds 2.39	75	44⅝	45½	44	44⅝	
68	25	AmBdcst 1.20	209	26½	27⅝	26½	27⅝	+ ⅝
51½	30¼	AmBdgAl .25	3	31	31¼	31	31¼	+ ¼
45⅞	27⅝	Am Can 2.20	135	35⅞	36	35⅝	35⅞	— ⅛
70⅝	51	Am Cem .52f	72	7½	8	7½	8	+½
30⅝	23½	A Chain 1.20	7	26⅝	26½	26⅝	26⅝	
34¼	19¾	ACrySua 1.40	47	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅝
80	55¼	ACyPs pfA.50	2100	78	78½	78	78	+1
46¾	26¾	A Cyan 1.20	412	39	39⅞	38¾	39¼	+ ⅝
23¼	13¼	Am Distill 1	12	27½	27½	27½	27½	— ¾
66¼	23¾	ADistTel .70e	85	42½	42½	40	40⅝	—2½
10⅝	7⅝	ADuarly .18e	10	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	11⅝	ADualV pf.84	14	13	13¼	13	13¼	— ⅛
32¼	25¾	AmEIPw 1.72	263	29⅝	29⅞	29½	29⅝	
14⅝	4¼	Am Exp Ind	125	5⅞	5⅞	5½	5½	— ⅜
62	20⅝	Am Exp pf	2450	23	24½	23	23½	+1
23¼	16¼	Am Fin 1.10	19	17⅝	17¾	17⅝	17¾	+ ⅛
21½	17⅞	AmFin pfl.50	2263	19	19	18¾	18¾	
28	24⅞	A GenBd .51e	58	27½	27⅝	27	27½	— ⅛
25	1⅞	A Genins .52	207	21½	21⅝	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
35⅝	27⅝	A Gnln pfl.80	97	33	33⅛	32⅞	33	+ ¼
14½	6⅞	Am Hdst .40	48	14¼	14¼	13⅞	14	
99	70	A Home 1.77	155	94½	95	93	94½	— ¼
147¼	104¾	A Home pf 2	3	141¼	141¼	141¼	141¼	
49	30⅝	Am Hosp .27	200	45¼	45¼	44½	45	+ ¼
19⅞	9	Aminves .12e	81	12	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
48	23⅝	A Medicaw .12	110	47⅛	47⅛	46¾	46¾	
26⅝	14¼	A Medicorp	983	25	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ½
37⅝	25¼	A MtCk 1.40	163	30½	31½	30¼	31½	+ ½
106⅞	79	AMCix pfl.25	6	95½	95½	95½	95½	
9	5⅞	Am Motors	265	7	7¼	7	7⅛	
43⅞	34⅝	ANatGas 2.20	78	36⅝	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
77	41½	AmRsh Dev	17½	71¼	71¼	69¾	71½	— ¼
26¼	16⅝	Am Seat .72	27	24¼	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅝
43½	24	Am Ship .60b	73	36⅞	38¼	36½	38	+1⅛
29¾	16⅝	ASmelR 1.20	112	21¼	21¼	20⅝	21⅛	— ⅛
53⅞	31¾	AmSoAtr .70	58	48	24¾	47	47¼	— ⅝
		AmSAtr fn.73	1	42½	42½	42½	42½	
32¼	12	Am Stand .40	235	14⅞	15	14⅝	15	+¼
91	56	A Std pf4.75	13	60	60½	60	60½	+1½
36⅛	22½	Am Stgrll .52	105	36	36	35½	35½	— ⅝
12¼	6	AT&T wt	857	7½	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅜
53⅞	40¾	Am T&T 2.60	2126	43¾	44¼	43⅝	44¼	+ ⅜
61¾	54	Am T&T pf 4	126	60	60½	60	60¼	
17	12	AWatWk .60	18	13½	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
18	15½	AW pref .25	2310	16	16	15⅞	15⅞	
24½	20½	AW 4.1pf 1.43						
			z1600	22	22	22	22	— ¼
23	13⅝	Ameron .60	33	17¾	18	17¾	18	+ ⅜
22	14¼	Ametek .60a	55	21½	21⅞	21½	21¾	+ ⅜
61⅞	27⅞	AMF Inc 1	329	56¾	59⅝	52⅞	59	+ ½
35⅝	30¾	Amfac .60	69	26⅞	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ⅜
83	54	AMP Inc .66	59	81½	82¼	81½	82¼	+ ⅝
19¾	5⅞	AmpFgn .24	15	7½	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
23⅝	7	Ampex Corp	629	8⅝	8⅞	8	8⅛	— ⅛
41	16½	Amrep Corp	25	26	26	25½	25⅝	—1⅛
45	32¼	Amstar 1.70	14	34	34	33½	33¾	
62¾	47½	Amstr pf2.65	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	+ ⅛
19⅛	9	Amstar pf.68	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
43¾	29½	Amsted 2	30	44	44	43 ¼	43½	— ⅜
9⅞	4⅝	Amtel .20	22	6¾	6¾	6½	6¾	
23¾	11½	Anaconda	137	18⅞	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	— ⅛
40	25½	Anch Hock 1	52	34⅞	34⅞	34½	34½	— ⅛
23	11½	Ancorp .48b	5	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	
59	36½	AndCla 1.20b	27	57¼	58½	57¼	58½	+1
19⅝	11½	AnacheCp .25	69	19	19	18⅝	18¾	— ⅛
36⅝	18⅝	Apco Oil .92t	8	22	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
15⅝	8½	Apeco Cp .16	242	13½	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ¼
59	18⅝	APL Corp	140	28½	29	28½	29	+ ⅛
25	17⅛	APL pf Cl.06	2	23½	23½	23½	23½	— ⅞
21⅞	13½	APL pf B.50	1	21½	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
18⅝	7⅞	Applied Mag	45	13	13	12½	12⅝	— ⅝
172	117	ARA Svc 1.10	36	171	171	170	170	—2
26¼	14⅛	Arcata .03e	24	17½	17½	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
36¾	31⅝	Arch Dan 1	10	33⅞	33⅞	33¼	33¼	— ⅝
45½	17⅝	Arctic Enrp	51	32½	32½	31⅞	32	+ ¼
25	17⅝	Ariz PSv 1.06	60	22½	20⅝	20⅝	22½	+ ¼
13	3⅞	Arlans D Str	144	6¾	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
24¾	9⅞	Arlen RltyDv	109	22	22	21⅝	22	
23⅛	15¼	Armco Stl 1	115	21⅝	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	
30¾	26½	Armc pf 2.10	9	29¾	29¾	29½	29¾	+ ¼
73¼	56	Armr pf4.75	2210	66½	66½	66½	66½	— ⅜
45⅞	31½	Armst Ck .80	126	43	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	— ¼
63¾	51½	ArmCk pf3.75	z40	55	55	55	55	
45	33¼	Arm Ru 1.60	13	41⅝	41⅝	41	41	— ⅛
44¼	25	Arvin Ind 1	30	41½	41½	41¼	41½	+ ⅜
30½	19	Ashld Oil 1.20	82	26⅞	26⅞	26½	26⅞	
10⅝	6⅝	Assd Brew	15	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
59¾	40	AssDGd 1.25	46	56½	57	56¼	56½	— ⅛
35	24¾	Assd Sog 1.20	4	32	32¼	32	32¼	
14⅞	7½	Assd Transp	7	10⅛	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
21¾	11¾	Athlone .10g	7	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¾	— ¼
25½	20⅛	AtlCyEl 1.40	33	23⅝	23⅝	23	23¼	— ⅛
61½	52	At ChyEl pf 4	230	58	58	58	58	
78¼	57⅝	Atl Richfld 2	234	67	67⅝	67	67⅝	+ ⅞
61	51	AtlRch pfl.75	210	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼	
130¼	96½	Atl Rich pf 3	5	114	114½	114	114½	+1¾
58⅝	45¼	AtlRch pf2.80	42	53½	54	53½	53½	+ ½
3½	2⅛	Atlas Corp	71	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
14¼	7½	ATO Inc .12	53	11⅞	12	11⅞	11⅞	
90⅝	43¾	Autom Data	65	85½	85¾	83¼	84	—2
10⅝	4⅝	Automt. Ind	48	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	
20⅝	12⅛	Avco Corp	95	19¾	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅛
6	3⅛	Avco Cp wt	78	5½	5¾	5⅝	5¾	— ⅛
52⅝	37¼	Avco pf3.20	7	52⅝	52⅞	52⅝	52⅞	+ ¼
38¼	24	Avery Pd .24	162	28⅞	29	28⅝	29	+ ½
15⅝	6¼	Avnet .07e	169	14⅝	14⅞	14¼	14¼	— ¼
116½	82	Avon Pd 1.25	168	116½	119¼	116½	118½	+2½
24	14¼	AztecOil 1.20f	47	17½	18¼	17⅛	18	+ ¼

B

1971-72 High	1971-72 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
42⅝	22	BabckWr .55	61	34½	34⅝	34¼	34¼	
51⅛	25½	BaivrOil1 .70	39	51½	51⅝	50½	50½	— ½
34½	26	Ball GE 1.89	224	29⅝	29⅝	29½	29½	—1¼
72½	57½	Ball pf B4.50	z40	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	— ¾
17½	7½	Bancor Punt	542	17¼	17¼	16¼	16¼	—1
28⅞	19	BangP pf 2	9	27¾	27¾	27	27	— ¾
39	25⅞	Bk ofCal .24	6	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ½
52	36½	Bank of NY 2	652	39	40⅝	39⅝	40⅛	+1½
72½	46½	Bank Tr 2.84	87	60	61½	60	61½	+1½
55¼	40	BarBOil .81f	18	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	— ¾
70¼	44	Bard CR .25a	13	70½	72	70½	72	+1¼
14⅞	7¼	Basic Inc .40	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	
40	30	Basic pf2.50	z100	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ½
19⅞	9	BatesMf .05e	14	14½	14½	14⅛	14¼	— ⅛
44¼	29½	Bausch Lab .13	55	42⅝	42⅝	41⅞	42	— ¼
42⅞	25	Bearings .52	39	41¼	42½	41¼	42½	+1½
48	34⅝	BeatFds 1.16	116	46⅝	46⅝	46⅛	46	— ¼
52	26¼	Beckman .50	33	50⅝	51½	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅛
47	27½	Bect Dick .30	161	40¼	40½	39½	39½	—1
23¼	12	BeechAr .60b	33	21½	21⅝	21¼	21½	— ⅜
15	5½	Beech Crk	z100	7¼	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
24¾	13	Belco Pet .50	50	18½	19½	18½	19⅛	+1½
29¼	20⅛	Belden 1.20	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	
23¼	18	BelHerm .30b	46	20¾	21¼	20¾	21	+ ¼
65½	32⅛	Bell How .63	164	61⅝	61¾	60¼	60⅝	+1⅛
22½	15⅛	Bemis Co .60	10	19	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ¼
46⅛	25½	Bendix 1.60	24	44	44⅝	44	44⅝	+ ⅜
46½	30¼	BeneficCp 1.10	173	42½	42⅞	42½	42½	— ½
63½	53⅞	Benefl pf4.50	240	61⅛	61⅛	61	61	—1
101	89½	Benefl pf4.30	13	97¾	97¾	96¼	96¼	—1
36⅝	31	Benfl Sof 2.50	z20	34½	34½	34	34	
10	4⅞	Benguet	310	8¼	8½	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
		Benguet fn	15	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
20½	7¼	Berkey Phot	447	19⅞	20⅝	19⅞	20⅝	+ ⅝
33⅝	20½	Beth Stl 1.20	292	32½	32¾	31¾	32⅛	+ ⅜
50	33½	BigThree .52	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	— ¼
91	55	BlackDeckr 1	53	89	89	88¼	89	+ ¼
24⅝	13	BlairJohn .48	257	19½	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅜
29¼	14	Bliss Laugh	7	21½	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅜
42½	25½	Block HR .24	259	30¼	32	30	32	+ ¼
61	29½	BlueBell .60	35	50	50⅝	50	50	— ½
21½	11⅛	Bobbie Brks	191	13½	13⅞	13½	13¾	— ⅛
26½	13½	Boeing Co .40	235	22	22¼	21⅝	22¼	
49⅞	15	BoisCas .25b	441	19	19	18½	19	— ⅛
116½	8	Bond Ind	14	10⅞	11¼	10⅝	11¼	+
35½	19½	BookMth 1.28	13	31¾	32	31⅝	32	— ¼
30⅝	23½	Borden 1.20	112	28½	28⅝	28	28¼	+ ¼
32½	23¼	BorgWar 1.25	78	31¼	31⅞	31¼	31⅝	+ ⅜
13⅛	6¼	Bormans	11	9	9	8¾	8⅞	— ¼
40⅞	34⅝	BosEdis 2.36	24	38½	38¼	37⅞	38¼	+ ⅛
19⅞	9⅞	Bourns Inc	18	16¾	17¼	16⅝	17¼	+ ⅛
19⅛	8½	BranAir .39f	211	17⅝	17¼	17½	17¼	+ ⅛
41⅞	29¼	BriggsS 1.20	21	41¼	41¼	41⅞	40⅞	— ⅜
70⅝	55	Brist My 1.20	264	57⅞	58⅝	57⅝	57⅝	+ ⅛
30½	19	BristMy pf 2	21	41½	42	41½	42	— ⅜
16	10⅛	Brit Pet .43g	713	14¼	14⅝	14	14⅞	— ¼
		BrtPet fn.43g	154	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	
49⅞	34⅝	Bdwy Hale 1	218	49	49¼	49	49½	+ ½
57¼	43½	BdwyHal pf 2	13	57⅞	58¼	57⅞	58¼	+1¼
39⅞	21	BrkwnGls .72	208	29½	29¾	29½	29¾	+ ⅜
27⅝	23⅝	BkynUG 1.72	25	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
11¾	4⅞	Brown Co	28	11½	11½	11½	11½	
42	25	BrwnGp 1.50	13	39	39½	39	39	— ¼
16⅛	10	BwnShrp .20	13	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14¼	
33½	22⅝	BrwnFerr .04	169	33	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
53	16⅝	Brunswck .16	349	49⅞	51	49⅞	50¾	+1
32½	23¾	Bucy Er 1.20	36	27⅝	27⅝	27¼	27¼	
17¾	10¼	Budd Co	58	15⅛	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	
65	52	Budd Co pf 5	220	60	60	60	60	
7⅝	4⅝	BuddSF pf .60	1	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
11⅞	6	Budget Ind	8	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
47¾	31½	BuffForg 1.20	9	44¼	44¼	44	44	— ½
27⅝	15⅛	BulovaW .60	25	17½	17⅝	17½	17½	— ½
17¼	5⅝	Bunkr Ramo	173	10½	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ¼
51¼	22⅛	BunkR pf1.50	103	33⅛	34¼	33⅛	34¼	+2¼
49¾	27½	Burl Ind 1.43	97	37⅛	37½	37⅛	37½	+ ¼
57	33½	BurlNor 1.50	164	45½	47	45½	46¾	+1⅛
9⅝	6⅞	BurlNcr pf.55	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
29⅞	18¼	Burndy .70	8	26⅞	29	25⅞	28⅝	— ⅛
173	104⅛	Burrghs .c0	91	169½	169½	169	169	— ¼
15¼	10⅛	Bush Univ	7	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	11¼	

C

1971-72 High	1971-72 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55⅝	34⅛	Cabot Cp .70	36	40	40⅛	40	40	
13⅝	5¾	Cadence Ind	25	10⅞	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	+ ⅛
8	3⅝	Caesars Wrld	126	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	
16¼	6¼	Cal Finanl	32	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
16½	7	Callahn Mng	133	12⅝	12¼	12¼	12½	
35	18¼	CampPLk .35	45	31	31½	30½	31½	+ ⅛
36	25¼	Camp Sp 1.10	52	30¾	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	+ ¼
9⅝	5⅞	Cdn Brew .40	27	8⅛	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
17	11¼	Cdn Pacif .68	183	17	17¼	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
		Cd Pac fn.68	4	15⅛	15½	15⅛	15½	
79¾	46¾	Carbrun 1.50	11	65¼	65¼	64	65	— ¼
24⅝	13⅝	Carlisle .60	4	23	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ¼
86	60½	CaroC&Oh	250	76½	76½	76½	76½	+1
21	14½	Caro Frgt .36	85	18	18⅛	17½	17⅝	— ⅜
29⅞	22⅛	Caro PLt 1.46	104	26⅝	27	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
24⅞	15¼	Carp Tec .80	29	19½	20⅛	19½	20	+ ⅜
50⅝	32	CarlerCp .60	26	49½	49¾	49½	49¾	— ⅛
22⅛	14¼	CartWel .40a	181	20¾	21⅛	20¼	21	+ ¼
27	13⅝	CastleCke .60	40	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
55⅞	28½	CaterTr 1.40	290	53¼	53½	52⅞	53¼	
7⅝	4¼	CCI Corp	18	6½	6½	6⅜	6½	
37	18	CocoCorp .92	15	35⅞	35⅞	35½	35⅝	+ ¼
79¾	41	CelaneseCp 2	460	60⅝	60¾	58¼	58½	—2½
65¾	57½	Celan pfA4.50	14	59⅝	59⅝	58½	58⅝	— ⅞
59⅝	33	Conco Ins .20	325	57¾	58¾	57½	58	
38¾	29¾	Centex Corp	42	35⅞	36⅞	35⅞	36¾	+1¼
27	20¾	Cen Hud 1.68	8	24⅝	24½	24⅝	24½	— ⅛
29¼	23¼	CentIllLt 1.56	62	25¼	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅜
22⅝	17½	CentIPS 1.20	50	18¼	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅜
26⅝	21	CenLaE 1.04	88	22	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
21¼	16½	CenMPw 1.20	11	17⅞	18½	17¾	18⅛	+ ½
51⅞	42⅝	CenSoWt 2.08	107	45¼	45¼	45	45	
27⅞	23⅞	Cent Soya 1	29	27	27¼	27	27	
22⅞	17	CenTelUt .94	98	19¾	20¼	19¾	20¼	+ ½
19⅞	11½	Cerro Cp .80	177	14½	14½	14	14¼	
50⅝	22½	Cert-teed .80	91	47	47	46¾	47	
32	17½	CessnaAir .60	20	30	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅝
9	2⅞	Chadbrn Inc	23	3⅞	4	3⅞	4	
52½	29½	ChampS 1.24	77	52¼	52⅝	52	52	— ½
44⅛	29⅝	Charter NY 2	186	34½	35	34½	35	+ ⅛
61¾	47⅞	ChaseManh 2	564	55½	56½	55⅝	56	+1
62⅝	22⅞	ChasMT .85c	123	54¾	55	54¼	54⅝	— ⅛
20	16⅝	Checker Mot	8	23½	23½	23½	23½	— ½
18⅛	7⅝	Che'sea .24	45	16¾	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
32⅞	15⅝	Chemetron .40	31	24	24¼	23⅞	24	— ⅛
70⅝	51½	Chemthr 2.88	106	57⅛	58½	57	57⅛	+ ⅛
77	41½	ChesOh 2.20	28	56⅝	56⅝	55¼	55	—

THEATER IN PARIS

World Premiere in Translation

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, March 17 (IHT).—This week an English play by a well-known English playwright had its world premiere in Paris—in French.

The play, "David, La Nuit Tombe" (David, Night Is Falling), is the work of Bernard Kops, who belongs to the post angry-young-man school of British playwrights. The high regard of Laurent Terzieff, who plays the leading role and is one of France's most skilled actors, for the work led to the production here. Edith Zetline translated the drama, which is appearing at the Théâtre de l'Atelier.

The play concerns a Jewish poet from the London slums who has been acclaimed for his early verse but whose talent has run dry. He is desperate over publishers' rejection of his autobiography, "The Story of Failure," and is on the verge of suicide in his garret when he is interrupted by the visit of a young woman admirer.

He writes to his more fortunate colleagues, asking for rent money, and one, a popular novelist, similarly suffering from creative sterility, responds, coming to call in his search for fresh material. The novelist, a conservative full of incipient anti-Semitism, is both fascinated and repelled by the dissipated, frantic Bohemian. He reads the autobiography and finds it hopeless stuff, but he makes a curious proposal. He will buy—not the poet's memoirs—but the poet's experiences, intending to use them in his fiction. While the novelist is bargaining to steal the poet's life, the poet is stealing the affections of the novelist's young wife.

This main situation is forcefully presented, the duel between the contrasting literary personalities taking on a dramatic intensity. Mr. Kops has written it compellingly, highlighting the traits of both men which motivate their bitter clash and keeping the whole play quick with sharp dialogue and sardonic humor. At the end—which comes as an anti-climax—the novelist and his wayward wife are reconciled in a scene of glum resignation and the poet goes back to his Soho garret to be comforted by the admiring librarian who saved him, by chance, from suicide.

Laurent Terzieff provides a striking and persuasive portrait of the erratic poet, now bedeviled with self-doubts, now writhing in a drunken frenzy to forget his humiliations, now stalking about, arrogant about his amorous conquest and fired by memories of his vanished youth.

Supporting Company

André Barsacq, the director, has recruited a sound supporting company with Maurice Garrel as the wealthy, neo-Fascist novelist, with Françoise Brion as his faithless wife, with Philippe Laudenbach as a treacherous literary agent, with Pascale de Boysson as the angel from the library and with Madeleine Damien as the impatient landlady.

Mr. Kops, in town for the opening, explained that the play has not yet been done in England, though it was completed two years ago, due to the difficulty in casting the central role. What is required is a Peter O'Toole or an Albert Finney, but both are occupied with other chores.

* * *

Jean-Louis Barrault has announced the plans for the 1972 Théâtre des Nations of which he will be director.

Its initial event will be a 10-day session, beginning April 17, of theatrical demonstrations to illustrate various movements taking place in the world theater. Their sites will be the Théâtre Récamier, the amphitheater of the Sorbonne and the government's furniture storehouse, the Mobilier National. Peter Brook, Jean-Marie Serreau, Roy Hart, Jack Lang and Barrault himself will be among the animators at this "fair of theater." The proposed themes will be the human being considered as an instrument (voice, gesture and relation to space), the theater related to life, the political scene and to scientific research.

The Théâtre des Nations program, following this "theater fair" introduction, will begin in May and run through the rest of the year. In May the Toronto Dance Theater will make guest appearances at the Récamier. In June the Theater of Bengal will pay a visit to the Cartoucherie of Vincennes. In September Peter Brook's production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" will arrive at the Théâtre de la Musique. In October, Luca Ronconi's production of "The Orestia" will have its world premiere in Paris. October will also see a new production of Robert Wilson (whose "Deafman's Glance" was accorded French critical praise when it played here last year) and the Theater of Bali will offer a show the same month. In November Peter Stein's staging of "Peer Gynt" will open.

An important innovation of the Théâtre des Nations will be creation of research studios for the use of native and foreign experimental directors. Robert Wilson during his six-week stay will hold symposiums for actors and members of his company and together with French players will undertake experimental exercises. Following this Luca Ronconi will engage in four weeks of similar combined operations.

Laurent Terzieff, who plays the poet in "David, La Nuit Tombe."

Filmed Plays Are Planned for Movie Houses

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP).—A plan to increase movie attendance nationwide with screen versions of stage dramas for subscribers was announced jointly by Columbia Pictures and American Express yesterday.

Joining in the venture was producer Ely Landau, who has put the accent on literary merit in past cinema and television presentations. The venture is subject to approval by the federal district court.

Leo Jaffe, president of Columbia Pictures Industries, said the concept of gathering seasonal subscribers in about 500 American and Canadian theaters was patterned upon the box-office methods of symphony orchestras, ballet troupes and theater companies. Individual tickets would be available at a scale higher than the proposed subscriber rate of $3 per show.

IN LONDON

Shakespeare in Straitjacket

By John Walker

LONDON, March 17 (IHT).—Jonathan Miller's direction of the Oxford and Cambridge Shakespeare Company's "Julius Caesar", which is at the New Theatre for a short season, is both striking and somewhat perverse, a surreal exercise that sets oddly dressed Romans against an enigmatic background that is derived from the paintings of De Chirico.

This gives the play a dream-like quality, a child's view of politics as a senseless and ignoble struggle. The crowd is a masked rabble incapable of emitting more than a loud humming sound or a strange babble. Caesar is a typical Edwardian tycoon, aloofly aristocratic in a cream top hat and tails, and the opposing factions are indistinguishable from one another.

Pompous Brutus

Andrew Hilton's calmly spoken Brutus is less the noblest Roman of them all than a well-meaning, pompous fool easily tricked by David Snodin's pouting, petulant Cassius, and no match for a cool Mark Anthony (Mark Harris).

But, unlike the best surrealism, the production makes no appeal to the unconscious. There is none of that feeling of intuitive recognition that comes from a confrontation with one of De Chirico's early paintings. The play has been rammed into an intellectual straitjacket. This restriction has the advantage that the university actors keep within their capabilities and speak the verse strongly and clearly. There is the novelty, too, of seeing a "Julius Caesar" without the usual blood, sweat, and tears. But in Mr. Miller's dream world, Shakespeare's characters seem no more than shadows, which may be good dramatic metaphysics, but makes for only intermittently stimulating theater.

* * *

Lovers of kitsch will delight in Robert Nesbitt's "Magnifique," his review—or, as the management put it, "Revue de Luxe"—at the theater restaurant, the Talk of the Town, where it will be running for the next 11 months. It reaches heights of glamorous absurdity as the girls appear in ever more curious costumes—there are, for instance, some bright red bloomers cut away at the front and the rear to reveal sparkling G-strings—and ever taller headdresses.

During an Oriental number, they appear to be wearing entire Chinese temples on their heads. The appeal is to a never-never land nostalgia, a sequinned era which, to judge by the songs, dates from that release from austerity that came in the mid-1950s.

Until April 1, the star cabaret at the Talk of the Town is provided by Buddy Greco, a singer who is trying to keep up with the times or, at least, feels insecure enough to have changed his old, stylish, jazz-tinged performance for a sicklier rendition of ballads with funky overtones. Only at the end, with versions of "Satin Doll" and "The Lady Is a Tramp," did he remind us of what a fine musician he used to be.

* * *

E. A. Whitehead's "Alpha Beta," with Albert Finney and Rachel Roberts, has transferred from the Royal Court to the Apollo Theatre for a limited season.

AROUND PARIS GALLERIES

Atlan, Galerie Mony Calatchi, 182 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 6, to March 31.

Jean Atlan, who died in 1960, developed a strongly characteristic style of painting with massive dancing black forms and sober muted colors that somehow break out between them. There is a certain mood and density of ritual in his work, which has not often been exhibited in recent years.

* * *

Manesse, Galerie Sybil Welch, 34 Rue de Grenelle, Paris 7, to March 25.

This young artist from the north of France has considerable craft (he does their lithographs for a number of reputed artists who can't be bothered to do more than sign them) and the present exhibition shows possibilities that have not yet asserted themselves very clearly. There is one big canvas that appears to hint at what may develop. Landscapes, figures, café interiors reflect interesting intuitions that are formulated with ease.

* * *

Man Ray, Galerie des Quatre Mouvements, 46 Rue de l'Université, Paris 7, to March 25.

Tinkering with random objects and photo paper in his darkroom, Man Ray produced the type of work now known as rayographs. Forty of these are here on show. Metal objects, human hands, glove dryers, etc., cast their inverted shadow on the paper.

* * *

The Jerusalem River Project, Galerie Yvon Lambert, 15 Rue de l'Echaudé, Paris 6, to March 31.

This is not so much an exhibition as it is an informative display. There is no river near Jerusalem, nor is there a really adequate water supply. Gerard Marx, Joshua Neustein and Georgette Batlle's project consisted in playing recorded sounds of running water through 55 loudspeakers in the trough of a rather isolated valley near the city. The project lasted two weeks and brought inquisitive flocks of sheep, birds, frustrated donkeys and disappointed small boys with fishing poles.

* * *

Bryen, Galerie de Seine, 18 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to March 25.

Camille Bryen is first and foremost a draftsman, and his drawings create a space of their own *through the brittle mesh of their* spider-fine lines—abstract structures that sometimes hold a suggestion of cities viewed beyond perspective. The exhibition includes a good number of drawings as well as watercolors in mild tones.

MICHAEL GIBSON.

IRVING MARDER

'Every Day, in Every Way...'

PARIS (IHT).—"Migraine sufferers can alleviate their headaches in a matter of minutes without any medication or outside help.... Overweight people can get themselves into shape without pills or starvation diets. Heavy smokers or drinkers can, at least, help themselves to cure their habits. The relatively new discipline that makes all of these things possible is the Silva Mind Control System..."

Readers who, at this point, seem to detect the smell of sawdust and the spiel of a snake-oil salesman are advised to stick around for a moment, if only to savor a bit of transatlantic feedback. The Silva Mind Control System's operatives are coming to Paris to offer a four-session course starting March 24. The director of Silva's New York center, Gerry Merklinger, has adopted a faith formula originated by a Frenchman, Emile Coué (1857-1926.)

Coué, once an apothecary, was the father of Couéism—which had a tremendous vogue in the United States early in this century. The nub of Coué's system of auto-suggestion was simplicity itself—an incantation: "Every day, in every way, I am getting better and better." The aim was not to cure diabetes or heal a broken leg, but "to eliminate ideas tending to cause stress."

Merklinger (who, according to his publicists, once played halfback for the New York football Titans), is a disciple of a man named Jose Silva, a research scientist who "began experiments in parapsychology" in Laredo, Texas, in 1944. "His disbelief in the paranormal led him to a completely scientific, pragmatic approach. Ancient beliefs and accepted principles were discarded."

20,000 Graduates

By 1966 "he had developed a method that was demonstrably valid and which could be taught. Today, classes in mind control are being held in 30 cities in the United States and throughout Mexico. Over 20,000 graduates attest to the success of the method."

Silva was "a pioneer in researching the various levels of the brain's constant electrical-wave pattern.... They are the Delta level (.5 to 3 cycles per second) occurring in sleep; the Beta (13 to 30 per second) which is the outer conscious level on which most people function, and the Alpha (8 to 12 per second), a level of relaxed alertness."

It is the latter level on which the Silva method claims to operate: "Since it has been demonstrated that a large portion of all illness is psychosomatic, Mind Control opens the way for an individual to cure himself of many ills."

"In a period of 48 hours Silva's... instructors can teach any interested individual to achieve new levels of awareness and sensitivity." At the end of four 12-hour sessions... "any student may ask for and receive his money back [the course costs $150] if he feels that he has not been helped. No graduate has made this request to date...."

In-Depth Report

The National Observer assigned a reporter, Diane K. Shah, to attend one of the New York mind-control sessions. She reported in depth (including the observation that Merklinger, "when his right profile is angled just so, looks like Tony Curtis." She also reported that after the start of the first session, which involved a form of hypnosis, "I was feeling fine and in perfect health—feeling better than before." At a later stage, while in the Alpha state, she reported a vision of a man "in a tall black hat and black evening clothes" who "was unmistakably Abraham Lincoln."

The National Observer asked two professional psychologists to evaluate the Silva mind-control system: "Both Dr. Morris Parloff, a psychologist at the National Institute of Mental Health in Bethesda, Md., and Dr. Elmer Green, a biofeedback researcher studying the deeper levels of the mind at The Menninger Foundation, concurred that mind control is a legitimate concept.

It added: "Dr. Green faults the Silva method on only one count. He points out... that only a biofeedback device such as the electro-encephalograph—which records brain waves—can determine when the brain is producing Alpha waves."

The paper quoted Dr. Green as saying that Silva "is not doing anything wrong, it's just his choice of words. He should either change his advertising to delete promises of Alpha training, or simply buy some biofeedback machines."

There is something of a messianic note in the publicity emanating from the New York center: "Jose Silva... was motivated by an intense belief that man was capable of controlling his mind and using it to affect his own well-being, helping people with whom he is concerned and aiding in the development of a decent society... Silva's developments are part of a new vitality now stirring in the scientific community and in the world as a whole. We are living in a time of change and challenge...."

Luxury Pays at the Supermarket

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, March 17 (IHT).—Can French taste curb the utilitarian ugliness of American supermarkets? It seems so—if you have enough money.

Velizy-2 is a new suburban shopping center aimed at supplying customers with aesthetic pleasure as well as the necessities of life. Its architecture and merchandising techniques are strictly American, but the finishing touches are delightfully French.

For instance, Velizy has 300 trees on its 4,629 parking lot, a two-tiered shopping mall floored with 10,000 square meters of Carrara marble, 140 mahogany-coated columns and an employees' cafeteria run by Maxim's.

It is decorated with a central waterfall and fountains by Quiry, who did fountains for the shah of Iran at Persepolis. Works of art are an important part of the project and include a copper fountain by sculptor Guy Lartigue, giant frescoes by Chris Talbot and a 10-foot-high wiry composition in the shape of a funny, plump hen by Calka. All that because it has been proved commercially wise.

Market Survey

Probably the most luxurious shopping center in Europe, Velizy is a $30-million project which was put together by Jean-Louis Solal, president of the Société des Centres Commerciaux, in partnership with Robert de Balkany and the Suez group of banks. Mr. Solal, however, is not a philanthropist bringing culture to the masses. He has discovered through market survey that the trappings of luxury pay off.

Jean-Louis Solal

He had already built two other shopping centers, at Elysée-2 and Parly-2, and he is about to tackle eight more in the Paris suburbs. A thorough man with a quiet, understated manner, Mr. Solal has a George Washington University master of arts in international law. He spent five years in the United States learning the ropes from the International Council of Shopping Centers and says: "I owe everything to the United States."

The shopping center is an 850-foot-long mall with 151 shops lined on the two levels. It is significant that 61 out of the 100 shops which were pioneers in Parly have opened branches at Velizy as well. At each end of the mall, and acting as magnets, are the Samaritaine and Printemps department stores, each spreading over 20,000 square meters. The mall proper has been done with a restrained hand and sober beiges and browns but the shops alongside are bursting with color.

Foreigners

The center will have foreign participants. C&A, a Dutch holding company which owns Ohrbachs in the United States, is opening a small department store. Richard's Shop, of England, is adding a Velizy branch to its 160 clothing stores. Pier One, a Houston shop specializing in exotic handicrafts, is also represented.

The center will also have six restaurants, three bars, a medical center and an Esso service station. Four small movie houses will be run electronically by a single operator. All have different decorations but the most avant-garde is vaulted and lined with stainless steel.

Again, with an eye for detail, the architects have made the food mall radically different and more rustic. The floors are of red brick instead of marble to give the feeling of a French street.

At a strategic spot between Paris, Versailles and Boulogne, the center hopes to cater to 1.2 million people and expects to gross 381 million francs the first year. It will get a grand send-off on March 27 with a party for 10,000. A French minister of state, Roger Frey, will be on hand to cut the ribbon.

The public will take over the next day. In case there are any complaints, Mr. Solal has installed red telephones, linking customers with the management, a sort of hot line he borrowed from big-power diplomacy.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from Page S)

—1971-72— High	Low	Stocks and Div.	in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
56	37	Heublein	.68	224	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
55½	29	Hew Pack	.72	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16½	9	High Voltage		63	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
60	59	Hilton Hot	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
68	49	Hoar	1.20	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31½	21½	HoeWal	.93	25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
33	6½	Holf Electro		45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
55½	34½	Holiday Inn	.25	47	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30½	12½	HolySug	.20	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31½	19½	Homestk	.60	25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
160	81	Honywll	1.20	342	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
39½	25½	HoovRef	1.20	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
61⅝	41	Horizon Co		93	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
41⅝	27	HorizonCo wi		40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
33¼	10⅝	Hosp Affil		30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
56⅝	27	HospitCo Am	.50	519	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16⅝	11	Houdaille	.63	23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25¼	13	Houg Mifl	.40	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
57⅛	43¼	HousehF	1.20	650	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
60¼	48¼	HousF pf	2.50	143	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
65⅝	65¼	HousF pf	2.37	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	41⅝	HousLP	1.36	237	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
46½	36¼	HouNGs	.64a	285	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
54¼	43½	HouOil	pf 2.25		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
52½	20½	How John	.24	264	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22⅝	11⅝	Howmet	.20	35	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25½	20½	Hubard	.72e	210	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25⅝	16⅝	HudBay	.10e	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14¼	9⅝	Hugh Hat	.40	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22⅝	13⅝	Hunt Chm	.16	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
63	31	Huyck Cp	.48	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

I

—1971-72— High	Low	Stocks and Div.	in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
38	29¼	IdahoPw	1.20	48	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19⅝	12⅝	Ideal Bas	.72	104	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
89⅝	73½	Ideal pf	4.75	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
36½	18⅝	IdeaTy	1.07f	61	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
44⅝	25	Ill Cent	1.28	31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
67⅝	50	Ill Cen pf	3.50	235	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
44⅝	32¼	Ill Power	2.20	259	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
32½	27	Ill Pow pf	2.10	230	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
32	27	Ill Pow pf	2.04	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	12¼	Imp Chem	Am	138	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
57½	36⅝	INA Cp	1.40a	219	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13	9¼	Income Capit		257	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	9⅝	IncCU Sys	.36	26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
32⅝	24¼	Indian Hd	.80	72	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30⅝	24¼	IndnaGs	1.72	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
105¼	102¼	IndiaM pf	7.75						
30	23¼	IndptsPL	1.56	189	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
28¼	18¼	IndsIl Nat	.94	19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
62⅝	45	IngerRd	2.08	225	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
45½	26½	IngRd pf	2.25	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
35½	26¼	Inland Stl	2	28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15⅝	10½	Inmont Corp		173	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20⅝	15¼	Insilco	.70	62	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24	19⅝	Insilc pfA	1.25	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
51	25⅝	InsgirCp	2	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
54⅛	40¼	Interco	1.24	19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
32⅛	24¼	Intr King	1.60	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
388	282¼	IBM	5.40	799	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26⅝	18½	IntChm Nuc		330	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
65	53	IntFlaFra	.42	66	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
33⅝	23	Int Harv	1.40	137	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13⅝	4½	Int Indust		49	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23⅝	7⅛	IntIndA pf		4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22	13⅝	IntMinCh	.20	122	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13½	6⅝	Int Mng		10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
33⅝	22⅝	IntMuTel	1.20	25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
46⅝	24⅝	Int Nickel	1.40	418	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
40⅝	28½	Int Pap	1.50	205	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16⅝	6¼	Int Rectifier		29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
67⅝	45⅝	Int T&T	1.19	1219	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
224¼	165½	IntT&T pfC	4	250	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
122½	88	IntT&T pfH	4	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
118	85	IT&T pfI	4.50	61	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
112⅝	81½	IntT&T pfJ	4	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
112	78	IntT&T pfK	4	41	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
80	69	IntTT pfL	5.50	z100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
84¼	57	IT&TpfN	2.25	299	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
110½	92	IntT&T pfO	5	75	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
54	43¼	Int Util	1.40	217	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
62⅝	35⅝	Int Util A		22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
43¼	31	IntUtl pf	1.25	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
36⅝	24¼	Interpace	1	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	77	Interpce pf	5	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
28⅝	17⅛	IntpGp	.10e	80	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23	16⅝	IntsBrand	.96	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
29⅝	17⅝	IntersPw	1.28	19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	8⅛	Interst Strs		227	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
35	18⅛	Iowa Beef		56	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22	17½	Iowa El	1.20	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24	17⅝	IowaIlGs	1.38	23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26⅝	22¼	IowaPow	1.60	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23¼	19⅝	IowaPSv	1.44	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24⅝	10⅝	Ipco Hosp		26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
38⅝	26⅛	ITE Imp	.60	69	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
40⅝	29½	Itek Corp		918	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

J-K

—1971-72— High	Low	Stocks and Div.	in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
50⅝	29½	JamesF	.32	50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23½	14⅝	Jantzen	.60	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13¼	8⅝	Japan Fd	.52e	34	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
49⅝	37	JeffnPilot	.88	46	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
104½	98¼	JerCP pf	8.32	z150	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
66½	51½	Jewel Co	1.60	24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
46¼	32	Jim Walt	.52	131	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	36¼	JimW pf	1.60	107	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24⅝	20½	JHanin	.55e	33	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
46⅛	35	JohnMan	1.20	163	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
114⅞	56⅝	JohnJoh	.40a	67	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
39¼	27¼	Johns Svc	.80	19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
65½	48	JonLogn	.80	57	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19⅛	9½	JonLau	.25e	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26	18½	Jorgnsn	1.30b	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
35¼	22	Joslens	.70	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
72⅝	47⅝	Joy Mfg	1.40	310	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
38⅝	16½	KaisAlum	.50	894	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
83¼	56½	Kais 57pf	4.75	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
80	56	Kais 59pf	4.75	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
39½	36¼	Kai 4.75pf	2.37	z200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24	12⅝	KaisrCem	.50	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23⅝	17	Ka.Cm pf	1.37	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24⅝	11	KaneMir	.02e	250	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
38	31	KCityPL	2.12	6ed	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
66½	59½	KC PL pf	4.50	210	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
59½	52	KC PL pf	4	220	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
44	31¼	KC Sou ind	2	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26¼	22⅝	KanGsEl	1.48	58	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19¼	16½	KanNeb	1.02	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
28⅛	24¼	KanPL	1.43	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	9⅛	Katy Ind		47	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
44	26	Katy pfB	1.46	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
48	29¼	Kaul Brd	.10	32	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18½	10⅝	KawecBrl	.20	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
28½	19½	KayserRo	.60	21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
39	26⅝	Keebler	.70	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26⅛	17½	Keller Ind	.36	97	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
29	22⅝	Kellogg	1	56	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
48	26⅝	KelseyH	1.30	122	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
58	28⅛	Kendall	.60	50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
29⅝	20	Kennmtal	.80	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
42¼	19¼	Kennecott	1	301	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
32⅝	25⅝	Ky Util	1.68	38	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
49¼	31⅝	KerrMcG	.60	287	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
107¼	89	KerMc pf	4.50	1	105	105	105	105	—1
20⅞	13¼	Keyme Cons		14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20⅞	13¼	Keyshe Cons		14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
36⅝	23⅝	KiddeCo	.69f	77	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
76	52	Kidd pf	A2.20	3	73	73	73¼	73¼	—1
37⅝	24	KimbClk	1.20	849	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21½	14¼	KingsD St	.28	52	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	35⅝	Kirsch	.69	28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
68⅝	28⅝	KLM Airlin		32	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

—1971-72— High	Low	Stocks and Div.	in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
95½	43½	Knight	.12e	7	83	83	83	83	
24⅝	19⅝	Kohring	.20g	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
41½	29¼	Kappers	1.65	29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19½	8½	KoraGrp	Ind	28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27⅝	24½	Kratteo	1.77	117	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
116½	59½	KriegeSS	.50	163	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
45¼	18½	Kroehler	.20e	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
49	26½	Kroger	1.30	175	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25⅛	12½	Kysor Ind	.60	28	22	22¼	22	22	—½

L

—1971-72— High	Low	Stocks and Div.	in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
24⅞	21	LacI Gas	1.45	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21¼	13⅝	Lamsn Sess	1	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
35	19⅛	Larwin	.64e	63	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	6½	Latrobe Stl		8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16⅞	8⅛	LearSieg	.20	206	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
43½	27½	Leasco Ag	pf2.25	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26⅝	15½	Leasco Corp		99	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
42½	27½	Leasco pf	2.20	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
53¼	42⅝	Leaseway	.36	90	47	47¼	45¼	46	—1⅞
53¼	42⅝	Leaseway	.36	90	47	47¼	45¼	46	—1⅞
37⅛	25½	LeedsN	.50	53	34	34	33¼	33⅞	
21¼	11	Lesona	.40	63	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	12⅝	LehPCem	.40	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6⅞	3¼	LehVal	Ind	42	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19	15¼	Lehman	.9be	129	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
35½	22⅝	Lenox Inc	.50	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	10⅛	LeverFd	Cap	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13¼	11½	Lev Finc	.75a	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
61½	33¼	LevisStr	.1ee	113	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
162½	86⅝	LevitZ	Furn	103	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15¼	6⅝	LFE Cp		58	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
55⅛	40¼	LibbOFd	2	146	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
91¼	74	Lib OF	pf4.75	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8⅞	6¼	LibbMcNL		21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24	16⅛	LibrtyCp	.20a	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22⅝	10⅛	LibertyLn	.50	28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21½	15⅝	LibrLn	pf1.25	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
65¼	46¼	LiggMy	2.50	120	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
107	99½	Ligr Pf	4.75	2	2200	100¼	100¼	100¼	—¼
69	50	Lilly El	.73	195	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
91	67¼	LincNat	2.08	53	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
93	71	LincNl	pf 2	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27¼	7⅝	Ling Tem	Vt	97	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
28½	8⅝	LingTV	AA	1	14	14	14	14	—¼
45¼	16⅝	LingTV	pf 5	2	33	30	27	29½	—3⅝
9⅝	4½	Lionel	Corp	111	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
34⅝	18½	Litton	ind	441	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
39¼	22	Litton	pfc	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31¼	24¼	Litton	pf B	61	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15⅝	7½	Lockheed	Air	67	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
58⅝	34	LoewsCp	1.04	88	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
47⅝	44	LomNet	.56e	63	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19½	12	Londontwn		23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
32¼	20½	LoneStarIn	1	22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30¼	22½	LoneStGs	1.36	125	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27⅝	21⅝	LongIsLt	1.28	248	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
102	86	LIL pf	1 5.75	1	93	93	93	93	+1
109½	100	LIL pf	J 8.12	z100	135	105½	105½	105½	—1½
83½	58¼	LongsDrg	.40	68	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8¼	3	Loral Corp		52	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
55½	40½	LaLandExp	1	214	[illegible]	50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
40⅞	33¼	LouVIGE	1.74	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
38	27⅝	Lowensin	.90	33	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
56½	41	Lubrizol	.40	317	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22⅝	15⅝	LuckyStr	.50	221	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
33	19	Ludow	1.08	22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24¼	12¼	LukenSil	.10e	34	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	4½	LVO Corp		132	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12⅝	6⅛	Lykes Yngst		56	9	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+⅛
25⅝	16¼	Lykes Yng	pf	39	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25⅞	23¼	LynchCSy	.40	19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

M

—1971-72— High	Low	Stocks and Div.	in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
39½	10⅛	MacAnF	.05p	31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8¼	4	MacDonald		111	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16½	8⅝	Macke Co	.30	83	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
48⅝	33½	Macy RH	1	27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23⅝	13⅝	MadisFd	.15e	362	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5⅝	3¼	Mad Sq Gar		110	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
55½	24	Magic Ch	.60	27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
55	37½	Magnavox	12.9	393	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
57	37½	Mallory	1.80	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24½	15	Manhind	.56b	50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
43¼	22	Manpowr	.72	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
38¼	30	MiraHan	1.56	114	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
45½	23⅝	MAPCO	1.04	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
43⅞	27	Marath	1.60	712	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26⅞	20¼	Marcor	pf	216	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
77	53½	Marcor	pf A2	26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
43½	30¼	Maremnt	51f	63	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
39½	33¼	Mar Mid	1.70	228	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
76	41½	MarionLb	.40	56	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
36⅝	35½	MarionLb	wi	55	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
72⅝	51	Marlenn	.27e	65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
78¼	44½	Marley	.40	26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
61½	33¼	LevisStr	.1ee	113	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
162½	86⅝	LevitZ	Furn	103	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15¼	6⅝	LFE Cp		58	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
55⅛	40¼	LibbOFd	2	146	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
91¼	74	Lib OF	pf4.75	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8⅞	6¼	LibbMcNL		21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24	16⅛	LibrtyCp	.20a	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22⅝	10⅛	LibertyLn	.50	28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21½	15⅝	LibrLn	pf1.25	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
65¼	46¼	LiggMy	2.50	120	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
107	99½	Ligr Pf	4.75	2	2200	100¼	100¼	100¼	—¼
69	50	Lilly El	.73	195	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
91	67¼	LincNat	2.08	53	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
93	71	LincNl	pf 2	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27¼	7⅝	Ling Tem	Vt	97	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
28½	8⅝	LingTV	AA	1	14	14	14	14	—¼
45¼	16⅝	LingTV	pf 5	2	33	30	27	29½	—3⅝
9⅝	4½	Lionel	Corp	111	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
34⅝	18½	Litton	ind	441	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
39¼	22	Litton	pfc	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31¼	24¼	Litton	pf B	61	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15⅝	7½	Lockheed	Air	67	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
58⅝	34	LoewsCp	1.04	88	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
47⅝	44	LomNet	.56e	63	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19½	12	Londontwn		23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
32¼	20½	LoneSt

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MARCH 18-19, 1972

U.K.'s GNP Up Only 1% During 1971

12% Increase Caused Largely by Inflation

By Michael Stern

LONDON, March 17 (NYT).—Britain's gross national product—the total of all goods and services produced in the nation—rose 12 percent last year, to £47.5 billion ($123.5 billion), but most of the increase represented inflation rather than real growth.

The government's Central Statistical Office, which disclosed preliminary estimates on the performance of the economy today, said higher wages and higher prices accounted for 11 percent of the rise in the GNP. Thus, real growth for the economy was only 1 percent in 1971.

There was no official comment on the figures, but they surely will cause disappointment for Prime Minister Edward Heath and his government, which cut taxes and instituted other measures last year to goad the economy into a higher rate of expansion.

Both government and private economists have said that the GNP must grow in real terms by at least 3 or 4 percent to make an impact on the unemployment problem. Last month there were 1,023,608 people out of work, more than at any time since 1947.

One result of the government's pump-priming was a slowing of the usual annual increase in tax receipts. The 1971 increase was $2.3 billion compared with $5.4 billion in 1970.

Much of the money the government did not get found its way into the pockets of consumers. The statistical office said high consumer expenditures were a principal cause of the expansion last year. All categories of consumer spending rose, but the rise was especially dramatic in car and motorcycle purchases, which almost doubled to a level of $3.38 billion.

By contrast, expenditures on industrial plant and production facilities fell slightly.

The share of GNP going to income from employment rose by 2 percent, to 69.8 percent. The share going to profits fell to 12.1 percent. For the decade of the 1960s, profits took an average of 14.2 percent a year.

The index of industrial production also failed to respond to the government's program. At the end of the last quarter of 1971, the index had fallen back to 134.3, which is exactly what it was at the end of the first quarter of the year. There had been small increases in the second and third quarters.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Nuclear Plant Project in Europe

West Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands have decided to construct a prototype natrium-cooled, fast-breeded nuclear plant for which costs are initially estimated at 1.075 billion deutsche marks ($336 million), the Bonn government says.

The plant will be built at Kalkar near Kleve, on the West German side of the Dutch border. Work is to begin by the end of 1972, spreading over six years. Schnellbrueterkraftwerks, jointly owned by Rheinisch, Westfaelisches Elektrizitaetswerk, Synatom of Belgium and Samenwerkende Elektriciteit Productiebedrijven, of the Netherlands, will handle the project. Germany will cover 70 percent of the costs.

Boeing, Aeritalia to Build Airliner

Boeing and Aeritalia, an Italian aircraft company, report they have agreed to push ahead with joint development of a quiet short-haul commercial airliner. The aircraft, to be offered for sale in 1974 and delivered in 1978-79, will carry 100 to 150 passengers and will be capable of using small airports with runways only 1,200 meters long.

Chemical Bank Sees Strong Growth

Chemical Bank expects expanding international branches to produce an increasing percentage toward its income in the near future, Charles B. Love, senior vice-president, reports. He says the New York bank's business has been "growing very rapidly" in London and Frankfurt, where operations have been established longer. The bank has in the past year established branches in Brussels, Paris and Zurich. Mr. Love says the bank's two London branches' net income rose 446 percent during the past five years, principally as a result of Eurodollar business. As a result of recently relaxed restrictions, Chemical has been permitted to make sterling loans and has "quintupled" its sterling loans in the last five months, Mr. Love says. The sterling loans are made to British companies, U.S. subsidiaries and continental concerns, he adds.

Morgan Boosts Share in Dutch Bank

The participation of Morgan Guaranty Trust, of New York, in the 70-million-guilder share capital of Mees & Hope Group, of Holland, has been increased to 20 percent from 12.5 percent, the Dutch bank says. The shares for this transaction have been acquired at normal stock exchange prices—137 guilders per 50-guilder par value share. The outstanding capital of the Dutch group of banking, trust and insurance companies has not been increased for the transaction, *Mees says*. The original Morgan Guaranty participation in Mees dates from 1967.

Japan Displaces U.S. in Iran

Urging more aggressive action by U.S. businessmen, the Commerce Department notes that Japan has replaced the United States as the second-largest exporter to economically booming Iran. West Germany holds first place "in a land that has one of the fastest growing economies in the world, with gross national product currently rising at an annual rate of 13 percent and industrial production by 17 percent," the department says. The Japanese, it adds, "have achieved an enviable reputation for thorough compliance with specifications and sales conditions, for good service and sales support, and for prompt and generous settlement of trade disputes. In the supply of technical and engineering services their record has been equally impressive."

Surplus Cut In EEC Trade In December

BRUSSELS, March 17 (AP-DJ).—The European Economic Community's trade surplus narrowed substantially in December and is threatened further by the rapid pace of wage increases in the EEC, the commission said in its latest monthly economic report.

Declining foreign demand, coupled with slackening economic conditions at home, are expected to keep the real gross national product increase below 3 percent in 1972 (compared with 3.5 percent in 1971), while inflation and rising unemployment continue to plague the economy.

The trade surplus slumped to a little more than $100 million (seasonally adjusted) in December from a peak of nearly $300 million three months earlier. Stagnating demand abroad, monetary uncertainties and the U.S. dock strike all played a role.

At the same time, the report warned, industrial wages are rising sharply and, coupled with currency revaluations, "may impair the international competitiveness of certain industries in the community."

Rich Nations Urged to Give Bigger SDR Share to Poor

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, March 17 (WP).—The world's major nations were urged yesterday to devise a more equitable way of dividing up the supply of "paper gold" so that poor countries can share fully in the benefits of the system.

James W. Howe, a senior fellow of the Overseas Development Council, suggested abandonment of the present system of allocating special drawing rights (SDRs) by the International Monetary Fund, which distributes them free of charge according to voting power within the international monetary system.

Net result of the present approach is that the few rich nations have gotten 73 percent of the SRSs ($9.8 billion have been created so far), leaving only 27 percent to all others.

The Overseas Development Council is a nonprofit research group devoted to increasing American understanding of the developing countries.

Long-Time Problem

The question of how to get more SDRs into the hands of the poor countries, or how to link the SDR creation with increased aid to poor countries, has persisted since the SDR program was begun.

It comes up again for two reasons:

1) The first SDR allocation period having been completed on Jan. 1, 1972, the IMF and the major powers have to decide this year on the volume and duration of a new issue; and 2): As part of long-range reform of the monetary system, it is possible that there could be a special issue of SDRs exchanged for the dollar "overhang" held by foreign countries.

One proposal is that the difference between the interest paid on the dollar (and some sterling) balances—about 4.5 percent—and the lesser rate paid on SDRs—1.5 percent—could be distributed to the poor countries.

Mr. Howe outlines some of the advantages and disadvantages of a new distribution formula, noting that the issues "are so many and so tangled" that dispassionate debate is needed. But he concludes that a more equitable plan could be worked out without impairing the SDR system itself, and one which would swell the total volume of available aid.

Sandoz to Let Non-Swiss Buy Shares

BASEL, March 17 (AP-DJ).—Sandoz AG announced plans today to increase its share capital in a way that will allow non-Swiss citizens to buy some equity in Switzerland's third-largest chemical and pharmaceutical company.

The company also reported that its 1971 unconsolidated earnings rose to 54.7 million francs from 52.6 million francs en 1970. The 4 percent gain compared with an 8.2 percent rise in the previous period. But Sandoz chairman Carl Maurice Jacottet said earlier the company had written down its assets abroad by about 50 million francs because of currency changes.

Group sales rose to 3.03 billion francs in 1971 from 2.75 billion a year earlier. The 1971 dividend remained unchanged at 65 francs per share.

Subject to shareholders' approval, Sandoz will increase the nominal value of its share capital by 50 million francs to 200 million francs by issuing 120,000 registered shares, 40,000 bearer shares, 20,000 participation certificates, leaving 20,000 registered shares reserved for the company stock-option plan. All classes of shares of 250-franc par value will be issued at 750 francs per share.

Issue Planned

In addition, Sandoz said it planned to issue 200,000 participation certificates at a later date "to provide finance for promising acquisitions." The bearer shares and participation certificates can be acquired freely by non-Swiss citizens, but the company registered shares, which are the only class presently outstanding, generally require Swiss ownership.

St. Gobain Net Up 42.8 Percent in Year

PARIS, March 17 (AP-DJ).—Saint-Gobain-Pont-à-Mousson profit rose last year by 42.8 percent, the company said here today.

It said profit was 195 million francs ($38.2 million), up from 136.5 million in 1970.

St. Gobain declared a net dividend of 6.30 francs, up from the previous 5.60.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ) – The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

March 17, 1972

	Today	Previous
Ster. ($ per £).	2.6130-34	2.6239
Belg. fr. (A) ...	42.55-.68	42.53-.59
Belg. fr. (B) ...	43.95-44.0	42.91-.925
Deutsche mark	3.1740	3.1670
Danish krone ...	6.9540-60	6.9405-25
Escudo		23.83-.93
Fr. fr. (A)	4.8975-.9025	4.87-.88
Fr. fr. (B) ...	5.0460-90	5.0315-25
Guilder	3.1225-.19	3.1315-25
Israeli pound...	4.20	4.20
Lira	581.70-582.20	580.55
Peseta	64.325-.375	64.4650
Schilling.....	22.02-045	22.905-995
Sw. krona.....	4.7740-70	4.7390-25
Swiss franc	3.8470-.85	3.8550-65
Yen	301.93	301.90

A—Free; B—Commercial.

Fed Reports Short-Term Rates Spiral

Holdings for Foreign Banks Rise $1.2 Billion

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, March 17 (NYT).—Foreign central banks gave massive support to the dollar, and short-term interest rates in the United States spiraled upward in the past week, the Federal Reserve System's report disclosed yesterday.

Marketable Treasury securities held by the Fed for foreign monetary authorities rose $1.2 billion during the week ended Wednesday—one of the largest jumps on record in this total. These holdings now come to $30.7 billion, up $4 billion since Dec. 15, just prior to the Smithsonian agreement that realigned the values of major currencies.

Meanwhile, short-term money costs rose across the board, reflecting the growing conviction in the money market that the pace of business is starting to accelerate, and that demands for credit will rise.

The key rate on federal funds, overnight loans between banks, jumped to a daily average of 3.88 percent from 3.43 percent the week before, and the highest so far this year. Dealer loans, three-month Treasury bills, certificates of deposit, Eurodollars and commercial paper—among other instruments—were also sharply higher in rate.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York formally denied that the rate that it charges for credit extended to government bond dealers under repurchase agreements on Treasury bills had any policy significance.

A spokesman said the increases in the rate last week did "not represent interest policy." Rather, he said, the money managers were "following the market and supplying funds at "the going rate."

The Fed also asserted that there was no policy significance to its "procedural change" this week in lifting the long-time ban on government dealers' disclosing to others whether Fed transactions were for its own account or for others.

Elsewhere, the Fed reported that the money supply averaged $332 billion during the four weeks ended March 8, which represented a 10.6 percent seasonally-adjusted compounded annual rate of growth since the first week of January.

In the last quarter, money has expanded at a 7.6 percent annual rate, in contrast to a 3.5 percent rate of expansion in the last half-year and 6.1 percent over the period from the early part of March, 1971.

These rates of expansion—and those of other monetary aggregates reported yesterday—were generally substantially more rapid than those of only a few weeks ago.

Prime Rates Raised

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP).—Two major New York banks, First National City Bank and Irving Trust Co., announced today their floating prime lending rates would be raised to 4 3/4 percent from 4 1/2 percent, effective Monday.

Last week Citibank upped its prime rate from 4 3/8 percent, the first upward change since last July.

Income Rises in U.S.

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP-DJ).—Personal income in the United States rose $5 billion in February to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of $897 billion, the Commerce Department reported today. The gain, however, was less than the $8 billion rise posted in January.

Blue Chips Score on Big Board

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, March 17 (NYT).—Paced by Eastman Kodak, blue chips provided a generally flat market today with some hefty gains. The net result was an upswing of 6.17 in the Dow Jones industrial average, closing at 942.88, while advances and declines were nearly even on the New York Stock Exchange.

The blue-chip Dow once again is nearing the 950 level, where a heavy overhanging supply of stock has rebuffed repeated efforts by the market to move higher.

Kodak, regarded as one of Wall Street's all-time quality issues, clicked ahead 4 1/2 to 113 1/4, after trading at a record price of 115 1/2. It has doubled since sagging to a 1970 bear-market low at 57 5/8. The company unveiled a new line of cameras yesterday.

Other blue-chip gainers included Du Pont, up 1 7/8 to 169 1/3, and General Motors, up 1 1/4 to 83 3/4. Procter & Gamble, strong in recent sessions, gave up 1 3/8 to 83 1/2.

The market continued the pattern of the last few days, whereby stalwart blue chips outperformed the glamour stocks that spearheaded the sharp post-Thanksgiving rally.

Trading volume was restrained at 16.04 million shares, down slightly from the previous 16.70 million shares.

American Telephone, high on the active list, recovered 5/8 to 44 1/4.

International Business Machines gained 4 to 377. Posting highs were Avon Products, up 2 1/2 to 118 1/2, and Minnesota Mining, up 3 to 147 3/8.

The American Stock Exchange and the OTC market showed no definite trend as both lists finished mostly mixed in slower trading.

The exchange's price index closed down 0.02 at 28.06. A total of 489 issues fell while 425 advanced.

In the counter market, the NASDAQ industrial index fell 0.02 to 136.95. Of the 2,924 NASDAQ issues traded, 740 rose, 695 declined and 1,489 were unchanged.

Turnover on the Amex fell to 4.45 million shares from 4.9 million yesterday. Turnover in the counter market fell to 9.45 million shares from 10.4 million.

NASDAQ actives included Rank, 28 3/4, off 1 4. National Patent, 47, off 10. Phillips NV, 13 1/4, up 1/4, and Sterling Homes, 12 3/4, off 3.

On the bond market, prices closed fractionally lower in quiet professional trading.

Swiss Banks Start Pouring Cash Into U.S. Stock Marts

ZURICH, March 17 (AP-DJ). Heartening news for U.S. investors: The rich and sophisticated Swiss banks are starting to pour money into Wall Street again.

"The U.S. market should be the most interesting of all markets for the next 10 to 11 months," says Max Zaugg, managing director of J. Vontobel & Co., one of the country's biggest private banks. Such views are common now, and they represent a real reversal; in the last couple of years or so, Swiss banks had been wary indeed of American stocks.

What these banks think is important. With clients from all over the world, they control more than $60 billion in portfolio investments. Orders from Switzerland account for about 40 percent of foreign investments in U.S. stocks and set the pace for such overseas buying.

Unlike most financial institutions elsewhere, Swiss banks are thoroughly accustomed to transferring whole portfolios not just from stock to stock but from country to country.

"The smart investor invests internationally today," says Armand Lombard, a partner in Lombard, Odier & Co., a Geneva bank. Such banks believe that switching from country to country at the right time can indeed pay off. Pictet & Co., another Geneva bank, has compiled a table showing that stock prices from 1967 through 1971 gained 102 percent in Switzerland, 57 percent in Japan, 54 percent in Britain, 42 percent in West Germany, 20 percent in France—and only 13 percent in the United States.

But the Swiss and other foreign investors clearly expect Wall Street to place higher this year. Thus, if foreign interest in the U.S. market stays at its current level, net foreign purchases of American stocks will comfortably exceed $1 billion this year, investment experts here predict.

This would be a significant recovery from the $729 million last year and the $629 million in 1970. The figure, which represents the difference between sales and purchases, had slumped from $1.49 billion in 1969 and $3.27 billion in 1968.

Experts here see two main reasons for the increased foreign buying: The recent rise in Wall Street prices and the realignment of currencies last Dec. 18.

The realignment, including the dollar devaluation, improved the chances of world monetary stability. In addition, the change in the relative values of world currencies meant foreigners could buy U.S. stocks for prices as much as 17 percent lower than before in terms of their own currencies.

Not only the private banks favor U.S. investments. Among the "big three" Swiss commercial banks, Swiss Bank Corp. believes prospects for the American stock markets are "very good" and is acting accordingly, says an official.

U.S. Bank Loans Abroad Said to Hurt Payments

WASHINGTON, March 17 (NYT).—Lending by U.S. banks to borrowers abroad contributed a substantial amount to the deficit in the nation's balance of international payments last year for the first time since controls on this kind of lending were imposed, a member of the Federal Reserve Board said yesterday.

The member, Andrew F. Brimmer, said that this fact and the possibility of further substantial foreign lending this year argued against "greater leeway" for banks or dismantling the controls altogether.

Mr. Brimmer gave his analysis in a speech at an international monetary symposium sponsored by the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago. The text was made available here.

He said that expansion of banks' foreign assets last year amounted to $2.1 billion, or about one-fifth of the total outflow of private capital during a year of record payments and deficit. This compared with an average increase of only $150 million a year in the six previous years under the program of restraint on the lending.

Mr. Brimmer in no way implied that banks had violated federal guidelines. In effect, they simply used much more of the lending leeway available under the ceilings.

SEC to Probe Sharp Fall in Stock's Price

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP-DJ).—The Securities & Exchange Commission has launched an investigation into trading activity in the shares of Bausch & Lomb, sources said today.

They report that the SEC has contacted Faulkner, Dawkins & Sullivan concerning its role in the market activities. The stock plummeted 11 3/4 to 125 1/4.

Trading in the stock did not open today. It had been held up earlier because of an order influx.

The New York Stock Exchange also said it is looking into yesterday's trading in Bausch & Lomb.

Company Report

United Brands

Fourth Quarter*	1971	1970
Revenue (millions).	405.7	382.1
Profits (millions)...	—22.5	—4.5
Per Share	— 3.25	—0.64
*Indicated.		
Year		
Revenue (millions).	1,448.0	1,447.7
Profits (millions)...	—28.1	2.09
Per Share	— 2.89	— .59

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL FUND S.A.
Headoffice: Luxembourg, 37, rue Notre-Dame

Notice of Meeting

Messrs. Shareholders are hereby convened to attend the Statutory General Meeting which is going to be held on March 28th 1972, at 11.00 o'clock a.m. at the Fund's Headoffice.

Agenda

1. Submittal of the reports of the Board of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor.
2. Approval of the balance-sheet and the profit and loss statement as of December 31, 1971.
3. Discharge of the Directors and of the Statutory Auditor.
4. Ratification of the cooptation of a Director.
5. Receipt of and action on nomination for election of Directors and the Statutory Auditor for a new term of one year.
6. Miscellaneous.

Copies of the Annual Report and accounts will be available to holders of bearer stock, at the above address.

In order to attend this Meeting a bearer shareholder must either be able to produce his bearer certificate at the meeting or he must, at least five days before the Meeting, have deposited his shares at one of the following banks (an alternative entitling him to appoint a proxy to vote on his behalf):

CHASE MANHATTAN BANK (SUISSE)
118, rue du Rhône, Genève/Suisse

KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE
37, rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg.

The resolution of the Meeting will be taken, whatever the number of shareholders present or represented, by simple majority.

The Board of Directors.

CAPITAL ITALIA S.A.
Headoffice: Luxembourg, 37, rue Notre-Dame

Notice of Meeting

Messrs. Shareholders are hereby convened to attend the Statutory General Meeting which is going to be held on March 28th 1972, at 10 o'clock a.m. at the Fund's Headoffice.

Agenda

1. Submittal of the reports of the Board of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor.
2. Approval of the balance-sheet and the profit and loss statement as of December 31, 1971.
3. Discharge of the Directors and of the Statutory Auditor.
4. Receipt of and action on nomination for election of Directors and the Statutory Auditor for a new term of one year.
5. Miscellaneous.

Copies of the Annual Report and accounts will be available to holders of bearer stock, at the above address.

In order to attend this Meeting a bearer shareholder must either be able to produce his bearer certificate at the meeting or he must, at least five days before the meeting, have deposited his shares at one of the following banks (an alternative entitling him to appoint a proxy to vote on his behalf):

CREDITO ITALIANO
Any branch office in Italy.

KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE
37, rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg.

The resolution of the Meeting will be taken, whatever the number of shareholders present or represented, by simple majority.

The Board of Directors.

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3. The Stock of the Month Club does not only advise its members when to buy, but also, which is even more important, when to sell.
4. Our last recommendations have been:

Month	Recommendation	Recommended at	Closing price as of 2-16-72	Increase
Oct.	No recommendation - Membership extended one month.			
Nov	Aerosol	$ 2 1/8	$ 3 3/8	71%
Dec.	Int. Chem. & Nuel	$23 1/4	$27 3/8	20%
Jan.	Block Drugs	$20 1/2	$23 3/4	18%
Feb.	Colt Ind.	$25 5/8	$28 3/4	12%
Mar.	Handy & Harman	$16 3/8	$19 1/2	17%

5. Take advantage of a special introductory offer for a twelve-month membership at a $110 fee.
6. Please be advised that the Stock of the Month Club, being not a dealer or a broker, does not accept orders. All transactions must be effected through a regular stock broker or bank.

Name .....
Address .....
.....

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Avenue de Tervueren 296d,
1150 Brussels, Belgium.
Phone: 71.85.10 - Telex: 23216.

I include herewith a check of $110 to become a member of the Stock of the Month Club for a 12-month period.

Date ..... Signature .....

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American Stock Exchange Trading

1971-72 High	Low	Stocks and Div	in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
15¾	8½	AbardMf .40b	15	15	15	15	15		
4⅞	2	Acme Hamil	15	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
42⅞	13½	Action Ind	55	29½	41⅞	29¼	40⅛+		⅞
6⅞	3½	Adams Russ	11	7½	7½	7	7	—	⅛
214⅞	8⅞	Adm Fifth .40	22	19	19	15⅞	17¾—		1⅛
12⅞	3⅝	A&E Plast P	13	5¼	5⅞	5¼	5⅞		
7⅞	1⅞	Aeronix Inc	11	3¼	3¼	3	3	—	⅛
14⅞	8¼	Aero Flo .60	7	15	15	15	15		
25⅞	17⅞	Aerotec .40b	22	23⅞	25	24¼	24¾—		⅛
14	5½	Aeronca Inc	22	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—		¼
15	8½	AHI Cap .52i	25	9¾	10	9¾	9¾—		⅛
8	3¾	Acrosol	3	4½	4½	4½	4½		
10	4⅞	AHII Cap wt	16	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛+		⅛
16½	9	AHI Hldg .07	7	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼+		¼
11⅞	4¾	AIC Pharm .25i	5	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞		
6⅞	1¼	Allen Ind	2	4½	4½	4½	4½+		¼
20⅞	9¼	Airborne Frt	26	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18¾+		⅛
12½	5⅞	Allegay Elec	6	10⅞	10⅞	10	10		⅛
41⅞	11	Allnick B .32	4	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞+		⅞
27⅞	15⅛	AlpaMag .60	4	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞+		⅞
65	53¾	AlgP pf4.50	250	59	59	59	59	—	½
32¾	20½	AlanWood .92	3	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	19¾—		⅞
14	8	Alba Waldsn	26	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛		
9⅞	3¼	Aldon Ind	5	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5¼+		⅛
29⅞	17¼	AlleghAl 1.41e	13	22¼	22¼	22	22¼+		⅛
9⅞	4½	All Amer Ind	22	5¾	5¾	5⅞	5⅞+		⅛
21⅛	8¾	Alleghy Airl	223	13½	18⅞	18⅛	18½+		⅛
14¾	7⅞	AlleghCp wt	5	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	10¾—		⅛
24⅞	18½	Allian T 1.05f	17	20¾	20¾	20	20	—	⅞
7⅛	2½	Allied Art	4	6½	6½	6½	6½—		¼
12⅞	7⅞	Allied Contrl	3	11	11	10⅞	10⅞—		⅜
37¼	31⅞	Allied Th 1.10	4	34	34¼	34	34¼+		¼
14	5⅞	AlleghAirl wt	18	11½	11⅞	11½	11⅞		
7¼	3½	Alpha Ind	7	5¼	5⅞	5¼	5⅞—		⅛
7½	3⅞	Altamil Cp	11	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—		⅛
18¾	12¼	Alter Fds .50	4	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞—		¼
60	50½	Alcoa pf 3.75							
			21153	53¾	52¼	52	52	—	¼
26⅞	8⅞	Amco Ind	64	16½	16¾	16½	16½		
21⅞	13	A HessLL wt	113	17¼	17⅞	16⅞	17	—	¼
20	6½	Am Agronom	12	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—		⅛
15⅞	6⅞	A AutVnd .20	5	14	14	13⅞	14	+	¼
12⅞	7¼	Am Biltrt .40	68	12⅞	13⅞	12½	13	+	⅜
8⅞	2½	AmBook Stra	7	4½	4½	4	4½+		⅛
29⅞	23⅞	A CenM 1.16e	57	25¼	25⅞	27⅞	25⅞—		⅞
8¾	4⅞	A CenMfg wt	19	6½	6½	6	6	—	⅛
22	23¼	A Fjeich .65e	8	23½	23⅞	23½	23½+		⅛
7⅞	3¼	Am Flich wt	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞		
7⅞	3¼	Amlsrael .23	68	7¼	7¼	7	7⅛		
17½	9	A Maizen .33	40	13¼	13⅞	13¼	13⅞+		½
16⅞	9½	A MalteB .33	8	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞		
50⅞	31	AmMf 1.25e	31	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼+		¾
34⅞	18⅞	AmMotInns	25	29¼	29½	27⅞	28	—1½	
29⅞	20⅞	AmPetr 1.10g	25	23	23½	22¾	22¾—		⅜
21⅞	17½	Am Plan Cp	4	19½	19½	19⅞	19⅞—		⅜
6⅞	2¾	Am Precisn	3	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5⅞—		⅛
12⅞	7⅞	AmRlTr .40e	28	10⅞	10⅞	10¼	10¼—		⅛
2⅞	3	AmRlTr wt	32	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞		
42¼	18	A Recreat Gr	84	41⅞	41⅞	40⅞	40¾—		1½
14⅞	8½	ASafeEq .27f	778	13⅞	14¼	13	14½+		1¼
9⅞	4¾	Am Tech Ind	27	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6⅞+		⅜
35¼	16⅞	AmesDep Str	38	34¾	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞+		⅛
40⅞	18	AMIC Cp .04	147	36¾	36¾	35½	35⅞—		⅞
6⅞	2⅞	Andrea Rad	2	4½	4½	4½	4½+		⅛
38	21½	Angelica .18	3	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞+		⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Anglo Lautro	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+		⅛
35	5¼	Anthony Ind	39	29⅞	29⅞	23⅞	26⅞—		⅛
3½	1¼	AO Indust	66	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛		
15⅞	2¼	Apollo Indust	57	13⅞	13½	13½	13½+		⅜
12⅞	4¼	Applied Data	29	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5⅞+		⅛
22⅞	20¾	Aquitain Ltd	27	23½	23⅞	23⅞	23½—		⅛
4½	2⅞	Argus Inc	41	3⅞	3⅞	3¼	3¼—		⅛
22	12	ArlCoCold C	75	20¾	21⅞	20⅞	21⅞+		⅞
33½	16¼	Ark Best .32	28	30¼	30½	29½	29½—		¼
29⅞	20⅞	ArkLGas 1.30	53	25⅛	26⅞	26⅛	26½+		½
14¼	6⅞	Arrow Elect	53	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞—		¼
28⅛	15½	Arundl 1.18f	5	25⅞	25⅞	25½	26½—		⅞
8⅞	3⅞	Arwood Cp	31	6⅞	7½	6⅞	7¼+		½
24⅞	11⅞	Asamera Oil	10b	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	18½—		¼
16¼	8⅞	Ash Oil Can	7	14⅞	14½	14¼	14¼—		⅛
12½	7	ASPRO .25b	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼—		⅛
25⅞	13	AssdBaby .60	42	17⅞	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛+		⅛
8⅞	4⅛	AssdFdSt .20	15	6⅞	7¼	6⅞	7¼+		⅛
32⅞	20⅞	AssdMtg .60e	27	25½	25	25½	25	+	⅜
39¾	22½	AsdProd .40	19	37¼	38	37	37⅞+		½
10⅞	2¼	Astrex Inc	88	8¼	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞+		¼
13½	6¾	Atalanta Cp	20	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¾		
3⅞	1½	Atco Chem	5	2	2	2	2	—⅛	
21⅛	14½	Atlco Finl .50	2	16	16	16	16	+	½
25½	15	Atlco Mf .57e	35	23⅞	23½	23½	23½—		¼
11¼	4¼	Atlco Mtg wt	14	8⅞	8⅞	8½	8½		
18½	10	AtlC Min .58e	110	13½	13⅞	13¼	13½—		⅛
21⅞	1½	Atlas Cp wt	25	1½	1⅞	1½	1⅞+		⅛
40⅞	18¼	Augat Inc .10	55	38⅞	38⅞	36½	36¾—		1⅛
30¼	9⅞	Austral Oil	130	28⅞	29¼	29⅛	28⅞—		¼
17⅞	9⅞	Auto Bldg	27	14⅞	15¼	14¾	15¼+		¼
14¼	5	Automat Rad	18	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞		
91¼	45½	AutomSvc .20	13	8¼	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛		
65⅞	32	AutoSwit .15e	20	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞		
11½	3¾	AVC Corp	18	10⅞	10¼	9⅞	10	—	⅛
10⅞	6	AVEMC .10	135	10	10	10	10	+	¼
44⅞	31	Avondl 1.20b	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾		

1971-72 High	Low	Stocks and Div	in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21¼	14½	BadgMtr .10e	1	15¼	18¼	18½	18¼		
36	22	BagdCob .40b	2	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼+		¼
32	17⅛	Bakr Ind .16	67	30⅞	31¼	30⅞	31¼+		1¼
21⅞	8½	Baker M .31t	7	12⅞	13⅞	12⅞	13	—	⅛
30¼	19¾	Bald DH .60b	25	30⅞	31⅞	30¼	31⅛+		1⅛
7	5⅞	BaldSec .12e	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+		⅛
24½	8½	Banister Cntl	333	21¼	22½	20¾	22⅛+		1⅛
41⅞	23	BankUtil .14e	14	37⅞	38	37¼	38	+	⅜
8¼	3⅞	Banner Indus	48	7	7¼	7	7⅛		
9⅞	4½	Barb Lynn	10	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼		
20¼	9½	Barnes Eng	7	13⅞	13¼	13	13½—		⅛
16⅞	5⅞	Barnwel Ind	10	10⅞	11	10⅞	11	+	⅜
22	11	Barry R 1.67f	20	20½	21	20½	21	+1	
13⅞	6⅞	Barry Wr .20	70	10⅞	11½	10½	11½	+⅛	
8	2⅞	Bartell Med	18	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—		¼
18⅞	14½	Barth Sp .27	125	14½	14⅞	14	14¼—		1
19½	9	Barton Brnds	2	16	16	16	16		
10¼	5	Bartons Cdy	3	6⅞	6⅞	6¼	6¼		
4½	1½	Baruch Foslr	21	2¼	2½	2⅛	2⅛		
12½	4½	BarwickET	13	9⅞	9⅞	9¼	9⅞+		⅛
6¼	3¼	Basin Pet Cp	37	5⅞	5⅞	5½	5½		
4⅞	1½	BBI Inc	184	3½	3½	3	3		
26½	18½	Beco Ind 1	2	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞		
15½	5	Behaviort RL	7	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼+		⅛
19⅞	7	Behring Corp	12	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7½—		⅛
7¼	3⅞	Bell Indust	59	6¾	6¾	6½	6½—		⅛
25⅞	17	BenSidM .57e	2	25	25	25	25	—	¼
7½	4	Ben StMfg wt	3	5⅛	5¾	5⅛	5⅞+		¼
16	4	Benrus Corp	75	8⅞	9	8¾	8¾+		⅛
16⅞	8⅞	BergBrun .24	24	9¾	9⅞	9¾	9¾		
26⅞	17¼	Berg B pfl.15	2	18½	18¼	18½	18½+		½
13⅞	10⅞	BernzOmat	20	10½	10⅞	10⅛	10½		
12¾	4⅞	BertiesCorp	5	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞+		¼
33½	22	Berv Cpt .07e	6	32⅞	33⅛	32⅞	32⅞—		⅛
14⅞	5¾	Bethlem Cp	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾+		⅛
17⅞	6¼	Beverly Ent	68	10	10	9¾	9¾—		⅛
57	40¼	Bic Pen .13e	49	44⅞	46¼	44½	46¼+	1⅞	
41⅞	17⅞	Big Bear 1.08	9	39¾	39⅞	38¾	39	—	¾
9⅞	7⅞	BigV Supmkt	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—		⅛
21½	14¼	Blo Dynam	123	19½	19½	18⅞	19¼—		¼
8¾	4¼	Bluebird Inc	16	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	+	⅛
4½	1⅛	Bluebird wt	18	2½	2½	2⅛	2⅛		
21½	13	Bohack Corp	9	17⅞	17⅞	17	17¼—		⅛
11⅞	4	Bolt Beranek	37	11	11⅛	10¾	11	—	⅛
28½	10¾	Boothe Comp	21	12¾	12¾	12¼	12½—		⅛

1971-72 High	Low	Stocks and Div	in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
9⅞	5¾	Botany Ind	42	8½	8½	8¼	8¼—		⅜
23⅞	9½	Bowmar Ins	103	22¼	23½	22¾	23⅞+		⅜
37½	15	Bow Wall .10	15	33⅞	34½	33⅞	34	+1¼	
43	17½	Brad Regan	18	42¾	43⅞	42¾	43⅞+		¼
42¼	19⅞	BradfCom Sy	40	48	49¼	47¼	48	—	¼
12⅞	5¾	Branchin .26	4	10⅞	11	10⅞	10⅞+		⅛
25⅞	6¼	BrantAir wt	8	21½	21½	21	21	—	⅜
19	7⅞	BrntAirA .31f	65	17¾	17⅞	17⅞	17½		
20⅞	14⅞	BrasCanLtd 1	122	21⅞	21⅞	21¼	21¼+		½
23¼	14⅞	Braun En .40	7	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞		
19	7¾	Breeze Corp	25	14	14¼	13⅞	14	+¼	
8⅞	2⅞	BroDort Ind	17	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5¼+		⅛
7⅞	3⅛	Brody Seatg	1	6	6	6	6		
17¾	7⅞	BrksPer .20	12	17	17	16⅞	16⅞—		⅛
4⅞	1⅞	Broom Co wt	27	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2¼+		⅛
25¼	23½	BwnF B .40	4	24⅞	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛+		⅛
6½	5½	BrownF pf.50	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞		
17½	8¼	Bruce R .10e	3	13⅞	13⅞	13¼	13¼+		⅛
27¼	21	BT Mig .45e	29	25¼	25⅞	25	25⅛—		⅛
3⅞	1⅞	BTB Corp	28	2	2	2	2		
15⅞	5⅞	BTU Eng	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛		⅛
13⅞	8¼	Buell In .15d	4	12½	12½	12½	12½		
35⅞	19⅞	Bundy Corp 1	10	29	29⅞	29	29⅞+		⅜
10¾	3⅞	Burgess Ind	14	6⅞	6⅞	6½	6½		
35	15	Burns Intl .60	116	27⅞	29½	27⅞	29¼+		⅜
4½	3	Burr JP .05e	17	4½	4⅞	4½	4⅞+		⅛
10¾	4½	Butler Aviat	10	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	9⅞+		⅛
25¼	10	Buttes Gs Oil	126	20¼	21⅞	20	21	+	½

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1971-72 High	Low	Stocks and Div	in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
16¼	6⅞	Calecom Gn	29	15⅞	15⅞	14¼	14½—		⅞
30⅞	23¾	Calif F .95e	57	27¾	28⅞	27⅞	28¼+		½
40¼	27¼	Calctor .10d	66	39	39	38⅞	38⅞—		¼
33⅞	17¼	Calcomp	189	23⅞	21⅞	20⅞	20⅞—		⅜
6	3⅞	Calvert Expl	20	4	4¼	4	4¼+		⅛
25⅞	11¼	Camcoinc .15	26	14⅞	14¼	12¾	14		
8⅞	4¼	CampChib	2	6	6-16	6-16	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
12⅞	7½	Camp Ind .30	30	10¼	11¼	10⅞	11¼+		⅛
51½	31	CdnExp G&O	67	39¼	4	39¼	39¼+		⅛
11⅞	6⅞	Cdn Homestd	30	8½	8	9-16	8	9-16	⅜—3-16
18½	11⅞	CdnHydro .25	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼		
29½	19⅞	CdnInt P 1.80	12	27	27	27	27		
5	2⅞	Cdn Marconi	17	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3¾—		⅛
9⅞	4	1-16 Cdn Merrill	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	6	5-16+	1-16
11⅞	6⅞	Cdn Occidntl	11	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞		
45½	25⅞	Cdn SuperOil	6	42	42	42	42		
7⅞	3⅞	Canaveral Int	13	4⅞	5	4⅞	5		⅛
4⅞	1⅞	Canoga Ind	4	2⅞	3⅞	3	3	—	⅛
6¼	5	CapitFd .66e	36	5⅞	5	5⅞	5		
21⅞	8	Capitol Indus	33	12⅞	12½	12¼	12½—		¼
8¼	1½	Carad Acad	31	2½	2¼	2⅛	2⅛		
45¼	11⅞	Caressa .75e	45	47¼	47¼	47	47¼+		¼
152¼	82½	Carter 1.20e	52	123½	124	123	123¼+		¼
20⅞	12¼	CaroPipel .83	19	22⅞	22½	22⅞	20½+		⅛
75½	65	CaroPL pf 5	240	72	72	72	72		
10⅛	1⅞	Carousel Fsh	11	3	3	3	3		
18¼	13¼	CarrierCp wt	8	17½	17⅞	17½	17¾		
24⅞	7⅞	CarrolDv .90f	12	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10⅛—		⅛
22¼	14⅞	Castle A .80	4	19¾	19¾	19½	19½—		½
4½	1¾	Castleton Ind	12	2⅞	2⅞	2½	2½		
14⅞	9⅛	Castlewd Int	107	12⅞	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛+		1⅛
23⅞	8⅞	Cavitron Cp	7	18⅞	19	18⅞	19	+	⅜
10¼	7¼	CBWL H .05e	36	9	9	9	9		
17⅞	4⅞	CelluCraft	20	8⅛	8⅜	8	8¼+		⅛
61½	52¼	CenPwLi pf 4	225	55½	55½	55½	55½+		½
16⅞	9¾	Cen Secur 1e	123	11¼	11¼	11	11½		
45	18	Centry El .60	4	45	45½	45	45½+		⅛
15⅞	7	Centryind .24	25	9	9	8⅞	8⅞		
6⅞	3	Certified Cp	3	4½	4⅞	4½	4⅞—		⅛
8⅞	2⅞	Certron Cp	99	4⅞	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞		
14	6⅞	Chad Mfg .40	16	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞		
78¾	19½	ChampHo .10	124	73	73	72	72	—	¾
7½	3	Chajan Ind	15	7	7⅛	7	7⅛+		⅛
45¼	24⅞	ChariCo .05e	86	37	37	35¾	35¾—		1¼
23¾	1⅞	Charter Med	6	19⅞	19⅞	19	19	—	⅛
14⅞	10⅞	CHB Foods	19	13⅞	13½	13¼	13½+		⅜
12⅞	8⅞	ChmExp .06e	12	11⅞	11½	11⅛	11⅞		
30	22¼	Chi Rivt 1.60	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾—		¼
28⅞	22⅞	Child World	2	27	27	26⅞	26⅞—		⅜
13¼	6	Christian Cos	33	7⅞	7¾	7½	7½—		⅛
6⅞	4¼	ClMfgGrp wt	102	5¼	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+		¼
12⅞	10½	CIC Leasing	19	21½	22¼	21½	22¼+		¾
12½	7⅞	Cinema 1 Ltd	13	7⅞	8	7¾	8		
5⅞	2¼	Cinerama	88	3	3⅛	2⅞	3	—	⅛
36½	25½	Circle K .22	50	30⅛	30¼	30⅛	30⅛+		⅛
11⅞	1⅞	CitSv AR wt	13	1⅞	1⅞	1½	1½—		⅛
22⅞	11	Citizen F .24	14	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¾—		½
16⅞	12¼	CitzenMl .40e	17	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞		
5⅞	2¼	CitzMtgI wt	9	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	2¾		
13⅞	8½	CityGsFla .50	2	9⅞	9⅞	9	9	—	¼
21½	14¼	ClarkeGr .20	4	21¼	21⅞	21¼	21⅞		
23⅞	13	Clarkson Ind	30	21⅞	21⅞	21	21	—	⅜
8⅞	3⅞	Clarostat	6	7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞	—	½
9½	3¼	Clary Corp	6	7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞—		½
18⅞	12	Clinton Mer	3	16⅞	17	15⅞	16⅞—		⅛
17¼	5¼	Clopay .05d	18	14⅞	14⅞	14	14	—	½
14½	8	CMI Corp	15	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—		¼
65	24¼	CMI Inv Cp	103	56¾	57	56¼	57	+	½
38½	15¼	CMI Inv wt	30	31¼	32½	31½	32½+	1¼	
9	3⅞	Courn Corp	42	5⅞	6	5¾	6	+	¼
26½	12	Coll Mat .10e	21	23½	23½	23⅞	23½+		⅜
8	3⅞	Cohen Hatfd	20	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼+		¼
10⅞	6	Cohu Elec .10	2	8⅞	8⅞	8½	8⅞		
32⅞	14¼	Coll Inf Ind	59	28⅞	28⅞	27⅞	27⅞—	1⅛	
28⅞	11¼	ColeNatl .44	75	26¾	26¾	26⅛	26½—		⅜
38¾	21⅞	Coleman .40	53	32½	32⅞	32	32	—	⅛
39⅞	28⅛	ColComl .10e	76	24⅞	24⅞	23½	24⅞—		¼
16⅞	8¼	Colon Snd .20	7	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	9¾		
28½	18	ColwllCo .07e	6	28½	28¼	28	28½—		⅛
31¾	23	ColwMtg .77e	49	29¼	29⅞	29⅛	29⅞+		⅛
11¾	6½	Colwl Mtg wt	49	9	9¼	9	9⅛+		⅛
42½	30⅛	Comin Com	27	40⅞	40¾	39¾	39⅞—	1⅛	
37⅞	12½	Comlush Eq	31	22¼	22¾	22½	22½—		⅛
29⅞	18⅞	Cominco .70	11	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞+		
17⅞	6¼	ComlAlla .21	344	16⅞	17¼	16⅞	17	+	⅛
18⅞	9⅞	Coml Met .60	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼—		⅛
21⅞	6¾	Commodor	21	14¼	14¾	14¼	14½+		⅞
14⅞	8	ComHlth Fac	25	10⅞	10½	10⅛	10⅞+		⅛
31	14⅞	ComPsych Ct	68	29¼	29¼	28½	28½—		⅞
29⅞	22½	ComPS 1.56	1	25¾	26⅞	25¾	25¾		
16	9⅞	Compolnd .36	5	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞		
17¼	6¾	Compreh Des	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—		⅛
4⅞	1½	CompuDyne	18	3⅛	3⅛	3	3	—	⅛
17	7	Compugrph	23	15⅞	15¼	15⅛	15⅛—		⅜
7¼	2½	Compul Eq	3	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3¾—		⅛
5¾	2⅛	Comput Instr	2	3½	3½	3½	3½		
14¼	6¾	Comput Invst	23	13½	13½	13⅛	13¼+		⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Comput Mch	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼		
21	4⅞	Computest	3	7½	7½	7⅞	7½		
24⅞	8⅞	Concherme	31	22¼	22¾	22½	22½—		⅛
13¼	4¼	Concord Fa	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+		⅛
15⅛	6¾	Condec Corp	65	13	13	12¾	12⅞		
6⅞	3⅞	Connlly Con	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞		
14	6½	Connrex .25r	30	13¾	14

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1971-72 High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
27¾	17¼	Redman	.12	589	23	23	22⅝	22½	-1
43½	27¾	Reed Br	1.30	6	33½	33½	31¾	31¾	-1¾
14⅛	7⅝	Reich Ch	.36	58	11⅝	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
15	10¾	Reliab Str	.60	4	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13	+⅛
29¾	19⅝	ReMan Et	.70	479	23½	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	+⅛
82	58½	RellanEl pf	3	6	79½	81⅛	79½	81⅛	+⅛
52¼	38	Rellan pf	1.60	269	51	52⅛	51	52	+1½
11⅝	3⅝	Republic Cp		277	5	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
31⅝	17⅝	Repub Stl	1.	219	23⅛	24⅝	23⅝	24½	+⅝
55½	37	RetailCred	2.	20	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+⅛
53	23⅛	Revco DS	.28	40	54⅝	55	54⅝	55	+⅛
25⅝	19⅝	Revere Copp		30	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	-⅛
80⅝	54⅝	Revlon	1	138	71⅝	72½	71⅛	72	+½
44⅝	30⅝	Rex Chn	1.50	28	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+⅛
9⅛	4⅞	Rexham		133	7	7⅝	6⅝	7	
75	50⅛	Reyn Ind	2.50	253	72½	73	72½	73	+⅛
90	53	Reyn pf	2.25	4	86	87	86	87	+⅝
33⅛	13⅝	ReynMet	.60	193	20⅝	21⅝	20⅝	21⅝	+⅝
60½	37	Rey M pf	4.50	10	44½	44½	44½	44½	+2
37	25	ReynSec	.40	157	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+⅝
36⅝	19⅝	Rheingold	.20	334	27⅝	28⅛	27⅛	27⅝	
71⅛	17	Richardson	.40	6	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	-⅛
77⅝	58⅝	RichMerrel	1	79	72½	72⅝	71⅝	72	-1
34½	21	RidderP	.92	5	32⅝	32	32⅝	32⅝	-⅛
20½	13⅛	RiegelTxt	.80	8	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
25⅝	13⅝	Rio Grnd	.60	33	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+⅛
14⅝	9⅛	RioGrn pf	.80	33	13⅝	14	13⅝	13⅝	
32	22⅝	Rite Aid	.32	27	119	119	118	118⅝	+⅛
41	39½	Rite Aid wt		12	40	40	39⅝	39⅝	-⅛
49½	27⅝	RivMan	1.84	13	49½	49⅝	49	49	⅝ ½
6⅝	5	RobnSel	.40e	35	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-⅛
41	28⅝	RobsCon	.70	4	39½	39½	39½	39½	-⅛
29⅝	17	Robertsn	1.10	29	29½	29½	28⅛	29⅛	
51	29⅝	RobinAH	.42	50	47⅝	48⅝	47⅝	47⅝	-⅛
27⅝	21⅝	RochGs	1.20	22	22⅝	23	22½	23	+⅛
60½	38⅝	RochTel	1.34	15	46⅝	46½	46	46⅝	+⅛
24⅝	12½	Rockower	.24	35	22⅝	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	-⅛
35	25⅝	RockMfg	1.40	22	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+⅛
147⅛	85⅝	RohmH	1.60b	97	138⅝	138⅝	134½	134½	-5½
21	13⅝	Rohr Ind	.80	88	16⅝	16½	16⅛	16⅛	-⅛
53½	38⅝	RollInc	.22	3	53	53	53⅝	53⅝	-⅛
29⅝	5	Ronson	.30b	404	7⅝	8½	7⅝	8½	+⅛
39	28	Roper Cp	1	10	36½	36⅝	36½	36⅝	+⅝
39½	27⅝	Rorer Am	.74	33	34	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	-⅛
45⅝	37	RoyDut	2.09e	870	36½	36½	36	36⅛	-⅛
		RoyD	fl2.09e	25	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
85⅝	16⅝	RoyCola	.56	136	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	+⅛
14⅛	9⅝	Royal Ind		68	14	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛	+⅝
17⅝	7	RTE Corp	.71	104	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
71	24⅝	Rubbrmd	.56	6	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	+⅛
12	5	Rucker Co		44	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
30	16⅝	Russ Top	.68	52	21½	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+⅝
77	53	Ryder Sy	.50	106	72⅝	72⅝	71½	71½	-1⅛

S

1971-72 High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14⅝	8⅝	Safegrd Ind		11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—
42⅝	32⅛	Safeway	1.35	217	41⅛	41⅝	41	41⅝	+⅝
32	19⅝	StJoeM	1.50	67	31⅛	31½	31⅛	31⅛	
18½	15⅛	StJosLP	1.08	57	16⅝	16⅝	16⅛	16	-⅝
61½	42⅝	StL Sa P	2.40	15	51	51	50⅝	50⅝	-⅛
42½	30⅝	StRegisP	1.60	345	39⅝	40⅛	39⅝	40⅛	+⅝
24½	17⅝	SalantCp	.30b	70	22⅝	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	
24	17⅝	SanDGas	1.08	30	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
22⅝	8⅝	Sanders Asso		84	19½	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
30½	10⅝	Sangamo	.40	28	17½	17⅝	17½	17½	-⅝
37⅝	22½	SJuanR	3.37f	2	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
10	7⅝	SFe Ind	pf.50	35	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
36⅝	24⅛	Sa Felnd	1.60	422	35	35⅛	35	35	+⅛
46⅛	30½	SanFeInd	.30	135	42⅝	44	42⅝	43⅝	+⅝
8⅝	5	SarWelScl	.30	60	11⅛	11⅛	11½	11⅛	+⅛
19	16	SavannE	1.12	6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
19⅛	9	SavA Stop	.34	128	17⅝	17⅝	15⅝	15½	-2
29	16⅝	Saxon Ind		367	22⅛	22⅛	21⅝	21½	-⅝
27⅝	13	Schaefer Cp		53	19⅝	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	-⅛
8	7	Schnly pf	.50	11	7½	7½	7½	7½	+½
98	60½	SchrPlg	.90	41	94⅝	95⅝	94⅝	95⅝	+⅛
22⅝	65½	SchlitzBr	1.60	28	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	-⅝
167	87⅝	Schlmbr	1.46	32	165⅝	167⅝	165⅛	167⅛	+1⅝
23⅝	13⅛	SCM Corp		435	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	-⅛
19⅛	9½	SCOA Ind	.60	80	16½	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
36⅝	19	Scott Fds	.58	31	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	-⅝
40⅝	16⅝	Scott Fetz	.80	31	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+⅛
25	14½	Scott Por	.60	61	16⅛	17	16⅛	17	+1⅛
27⅝	13⅛	Scott Pap	.50	649	15⅝	16	15⅝	15⅝	
32½	26⅛	Scovill Mf	.70	39	32½	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	-⅝
89½	51	Scovil pf	2.50	25	79	79	78⅝	78⅝	-⅛
7⅝	5½	Scud Duo Vst		7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	-⅛
9½	7⅝	Scuddr pf	.15e	10	9	9	9	9	+⅛
78⅝	57⅝	SbCL in	2.20	3256	60½	61½	59½	60⅝	-1½
16⅝	7	SbWAir	.75f	93	14⅛	14⅛	13⅝	14	+⅛
19⅝	10	Seagrave	.13f	12	15⅛	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	-½
92½	51⅝	Sear CD	1.30	32	89⅝	89⅝	88⅝	88⅝	-1⅝
81⅝	74⅝	SearsR	1.40a	378	110⅝	112⅝	110⅛	111⅝	+⅝
18⅝	8⅛	Seatrain Line		89	14⅛	14½	14⅛	14⅝	-⅛
47½	25	Sedco Inc	.08	23	46½	46⅝	46½	46⅝	+⅝
40⅝	25½	Servmt	.50b	102	34	34	33	33	-1⅛
16	14⅛	Shakspre	.20	137	14	14⅛	13½	14⅛	-⅛
37⅛	24	Shapell Ind		52	27⅛	28½	28	28½	+½
54⅝	41½	Shell Oil	2.40	110	48⅝	48⅝	48⅛	48½	-⅝
41	30	ShellTr	.72e	2	34	34	34	34	
39⅝	25⅝	ShelGl	.80	85	36⅛	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝	-⅝
51⅝	40⅝	Sherw Wm	2	42	49⅝	50	49⅝	49⅝	
27⅝	17½	ShellGl pf	1.40	29	26½	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+⅛
38⅛	28⅛	ShellGl pf	1.35	29	36½	36⅝	36	36⅝	
90⅝	76	Sher W pf	4.20	1100	83½	83½	83½	83½	
15½	7⅝	Siegelm	.10e	46	12⅛	12⅛	11½	12	-⅛
19⅝	15⅝	SierraPac	.80	319	16⅝	17	16½	16½	-⅛
8⅛	13⅝	Signal Co	.60	142	24	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	-⅝
51	33⅛	Signal pf	2.20	21	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50½	+½
22⅝	15⅛	Signal pf	1	3	21	21	21	21	
62⅛	42½	Signode	1.14	30	60⅛	60⅝	60	60	-½
8⅝	4	Simsn Prec		25	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½	-⅛
41⅛	30⅝	Simmon	.80a	40	41	41½	41	41	-⅛
166	94	SingPat	.90a	20	156	156⅝	155⅝	156	-½
93⅝	69⅝	SingerCo	2.40	131	90⅝	91⅝	90⅝	91⅛	+⅛
128	82	Singer pf	3.50	6	116½	117⅛	116½	117⅛	+1⅝
36	26½	SkagCo	.40	15	29	29⅛	29	29	
52⅛	40⅛	Skelly Oil	1	6	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	
33⅝	17	Skil Co	.20e	21	32	32⅝	31⅝	32	-⅛
69⅝	27	Skyline	.20	75	63⅝	64½	63⅝	64⅛	+⅛
83½	44⅝	SmithAO	1.40	1	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	-⅝
35⅛	16½	Smith Intl	.40	42	31⅝	32	31½	32	+½
61⅝	47½	Smith KP	2.	58	57⅝	58⅛	57⅛	58⅛	

1971-72 High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
30	20⅝	Smucker	.70	18	29⅝	30	29⅝	30	+½
19⅝	12	Sola Bas	.50	18	18½	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	-⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Sonesta		37	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
35⅝	14⅛	Sony Cp	.04e	222	32⅝	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝	-⅛
53⅝	33⅝	SouLine	1.87e	26	53⅛	54½	53⅛	54	+½
23⅝	15½	SOS Cons	.50	10	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+⅛
31⅝	28⅝	SCarEG	1.38	49	24⅝	25	24⅝	24⅝	-⅛
29	23½	SoJerIn	1.52b	7	25	25	24⅝	24⅝	
24⅝	15½	Southdwn	Inc	345	22⅛	22	22	22⅝	+⅝
42⅝	29½	Sothn	pf1.80	19	39	39⅝	39	39½	+⅛
21⅝	17	SoesstPS	1.28	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
35½	25⅛	SoCalGd	1.56	439	26⅝	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝	+⅛
28⅝	18½	South Co	1.30	392	21⅝	21⅝	22	22	+⅛
38⅛	29⅝	SoUnGas	1.86	8	36⅛	36⅝	36	36⅝	+⅛
60⅝	38	SoUNGas	1.40	69	43⅛	43⅝	42⅝	42⅝	-⅝
49⅝	35	Southn Pac	2	151	49⅝	49⅝	49⅛	49⅝	+⅝
100	62⅝	SouthRy	3.20	34	97⅝	99⅝	97½	99	+1⅝
16	13½	South Ry pf	1	24	16	16	15⅝	16	
28⅛	21	SouUGas	1.26	14	25⅛	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	+⅛
19½	11⅝	SwstAir	.41f	19	14⅝	15	14⅝	14⅝	
27⅛	12⅝	SwstFor	Ind	35	16½	16½	16⅛	16⅝	-⅛
15	11⅝	Swest PS	.74	63	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+½
20⅝	9½	Sparton	.40	18	19⅝	19⅝	19½	19½	-⅛
52	37	Sperry Hut	1	154	51⅛	51⅛	50⅝	50⅝	-⅛
38⅝	22⅛	SperryR	.30b	263	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37½	+½
16⅝	6⅝	Sprague El		61	11½	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
19⅛	13⅝	SpringsMill	1	7	18	18	18	18	
36½	22⅝	SquareD	.92	207	35⅝	36	35⅝	35⅝	+⅛
93⅝	66½	SouRab	1.50	102	92⅛	92⅝	91⅝	92⅝	+⅝
37	24⅝	StaleyMf	1.40	8	27⅝	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛	+⅛
49⅝	39⅝	StBrands	1.65	39	46⅝	47	46½	46⅝	+⅛
53	39½	StBrPaint	.20	62	44⅝	45⅝	44⅝	45⅝	+1⅛
21⅝	13⅛	Std Int	.28	5	18⅛	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
11⅛	4⅝	Std Kollsman		14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
63⅝	49½	StOilCal	2.90	269	59⅛	59⅝	58⅝	59⅛	
70½	57½	StOilInd	2.39	177	67	67⅛	66	66	-1
82⅝	67	StOilNJ	.95e	577	73⅝	74⅛	73⅝	73⅝	+⅛
92	70⅛	StOilOh	5.70	43	83⅛	84	83⅝	83⅝	+⅝
8⅝	4	Std Press		41	7⅝	8	7⅝	7⅝	
12⅝	7⅝	StPrudent	.56	72	12	12	11⅝	12	
37⅛	25⅝	StanlyWk	.80	31	35⅝	36	35⅝	35⅝	-⅝
16⅝	8⅝	Stanray	.40	45	16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+⅛
21	13⅝	Starrett	.80	4	19⅝	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	-⅛
47⅝	35	Stauf Ch	1.30	49	44⅝	44⅝	43⅝	44⅝	-⅛
46⅛	34⅝	Stauff	pf1.80	11	43⅝	43⅝	43½	43½	
16⅝	8	Stech Br	.48	11	14⅛	14⅝	14	14⅛	+⅛
53⅝	39⅝	SterDrug	.63	128	51⅝	51⅝	51⅛	51⅝	+⅛
38⅝	20	StevensJ	1.50	39	27⅝	28½	27⅝	27⅝	+⅛
39⅝	29⅝	StewWar	1.85	11	38⅝	38⅝	38½	38½	
26⅝	15⅛	Stoke VanC	1	28	18⅝	19	18⅝	19	+⅛
15½	12⅝	Stoke VC pf	1	2200	14⅛	14½	14½	14½	-½
8	3⅛	Stone W	1.90	10	43	43⅝	43	43⅝	+⅛
12⅛	7⅛	StoneCont	.20	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	-⅛
37	19	StorerBrd	.50	107	36⅝	37	36⅝	36⅝	
71⅝	32⅝	StudWor	1.20	22	45½	46⅛	46⅛	46½	-⅛
53⅛	26½	St W pfA	1.40	7	36⅛	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	-⅛
41⅝	28⅛	SubProp	1.12	32	39⅝	40⅛	39⅝	40	+⅝
20	15⅛	SuCrest	.80	2	16½	16½	16½	16½	
34⅝	17½	Sun Chem	.40	6	31⅝	31⅝	31½	31½	-⅝
57⅝	45⅛	SunOil	1b	18	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	+⅛
78⅛	39½	Sun Oil	pf2.25	49	46⅛	46⅛	45⅛	45⅛	-½
35⅝	22⅝	Sunbeam	.80	16	33	33½	33	33½	+½
36½	18⅝	Sundstrnd	.80	24	35⅛	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	+⅛
17½	7⅛	Sunshine Mng		44	11	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	-⅛
31⅝	25⅛	SupValin	.76	73	31	31	30½	30⅝	
257	138	Supr Oil	1.40	17	246	246	241	241	-5
25	16⅛	SupnKtG	.20	60	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+⅛
6⅛	4⅝	SurvynT	.08e	210	6⅛	6½	6	6	-⅛
35½	14⅝	Swank	.60a	12	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	-⅛
45	28⅝	Swift Co	.70	64	34⅝	35⅛	34⅝	35⅛	+⅛
39⅛	27⅝	Sybron	.68	43	36⅝	37	36½	37	+⅛
67⅛	51⅛	Sybron	pf2.40	1	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	
24⅛	9⅝	Sysiron	Donn	8	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+⅛

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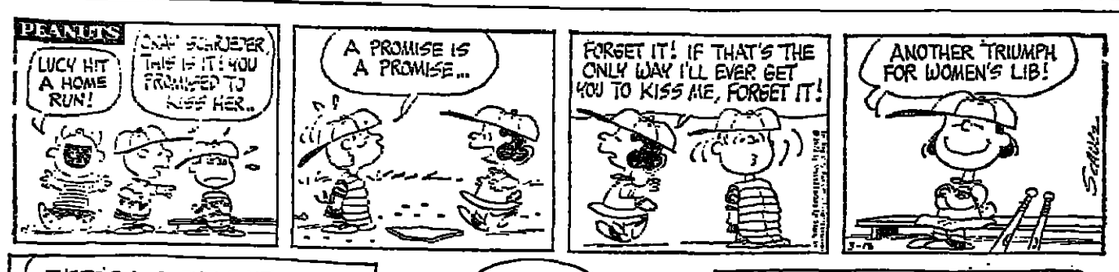
1971-72 High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
57⅛	23⅝	Taft Brd	.60	22	53⅝	53⅝	52⅝	53⅝	+⅛
25½	17½	Talcott	1.10	48	19⅝	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	-⅛
17⅛	8½	Talley Ind		47	14⅝	14½	14⅛	14⅝	+⅛
19⅛	13⅝	Talley pfB	1	15	17⅝	18	17⅝	17⅝	-⅛
28	21⅛	Tampa El	.80	48	24	24	23⅛	23⅛	-⅝
49	30⅝	Tandy Corp		125	42⅛	43⅝	42⅛	43⅝	
38½	18	TappanCo	.40	146	33⅝	34⅝	33⅝	34⅛	+⅝
44⅝	16⅛	Technicon Cp		39	24⅝	25	24⅛	24⅛	-½
44⅝	28	Tektronix		91	43½	45	43½	45	+1⅝
33⅝	14⅝	Teledyne	.70f	196	25½	25⅝	25½	25½	-½
84½	48½	Teledyne	pf 6	6	77⅝	77⅝	77	77⅛	-⅛
23⅝	7⅛	Telex Cp		184	12⅛	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	-⅛
29½	21⅛	Templet	.28	82	22	22	22⅝	22⅝	-⅝
29⅝	21⅝	Tenneco	1.32	288	25½	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	-⅛
11⅝	5⅛	Tennec wt A		37	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	-⅛
105⅝	83⅛	Tennec	pf5.50	6	97⅝	97⅝	96⅝	97⅛	
49⅝	23⅝	Tesoro Pet		178	45½	46	45⅛	45⅛	-½
39⅝	25⅝	Texaco	1.66	663	32½	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+⅛
48½	36⅝	TexEtrn	1.52	341	44	44⅝	44	44½	+½
39	29⅝	TexGasT	1.52	79	33⅛	33½	33	33½	+⅛
38⅝	30	Tex G	pf1.50	3	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	
24⅝	11⅛	Tex G Sul	.40	244	19	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	+⅛
8⅛	25	Texas Ind	1b	49	30⅝	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+½
145	79½	TexasInst	.80	19	136⅛	137⅝	136⅛	136⅝	+⅝
58⅝	31⅛	TexOil&G	.02	109	56⅛	57⅛	56⅛	57⅛	+1½
24⅝	14⅝	TexPLd	.52a	13	19⅛	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	-⅛
64⅝	54⅝	TexUtil	2	186	57⅝	58	57⅝	57⅝	+⅛
36⅛	22⅛	Textl	Ind	41	25⅛	25½	24⅛	25⅛	+1⅛
36⅝	23⅝	Textron	.90	85	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35½	
45⅛	32	Textr	pf2.08	15	44½	44½	44⅛	44⅛	+⅛
35⅛	24⅝	Textr	pf1.40	2	34⅛	34⅛	34	34⅛	+½
21	9	Thiokol	.40	123	19⅝	20	19⅛	19⅛	-⅛
62	35½	ThomBet	1.08	1	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	
32⅝	18⅝	Thomin	.40b	19	32⅝	32⅝	32	32	-⅝
30⅝	20⅛	ThriftyDg	.70	38	28⅝	29⅛	28⅝	29	+⅛
14⅝	14⅛	ThrftyDg	wi	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
38⅝	28⅛	TI Corp	1.20	151	27⅝	27⅝	25⅛	27⅛	-⅝
34	19⅛	TidewtrAm	.30	42	28⅝	29	28½	29	+⅛
64⅛	40⅝	Time Inc	1.90	16	61⅝	62	61⅛	62	+⅛
56⅝	38	TimesMir	.32	22	52⅛	52⅝	51⅝	51⅝	-⅛
44⅝	33	Timken	1.80	16	41⅝	42⅛	41½	42	+⅛
29	15⅛	TishRity	.40b	12	22⅝	22½	22⅛	22⅛	
27	12	TobinPck	.60	20	12⅝	13	12⅝	13	+⅛
27½	15⅛	Todd Ship	.80	26	21⅝	21⅝	21	21⅛	-⅛
35½	26⅝	Toledo E	1.84	54	28⅝	29	28⅝	28⅝	-⅛
68⅝	20	ToolRsh	2.30r	376	53	53⅛	49⅝	50	-2½
19⅝	12	Toot Rol	.40b	14	15½	16	15½	15⅝	-⅛
78½	56⅝	Trane Co	.90	2	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	+⅛
48½	34	Trans U	1.20	20	47⅝	48	47⅝	48	+⅛

1971-72 High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55⅛	13⅝	Trans W Air		204	51	51⅛	51	51⅛	
32⅝	14⅝	TrnWAir	pf	10	31	31	30½	30⅛	-⅛
14⅝	9⅝	TrnWFln	.62f	63	11⅝	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝	+⅝
22½	14⅝	Transmra	.55	360	22⅝	22⅝	22⅛	22½	
25⅝	14⅛	Transcon	.40	35	24⅛	24½	24⅛	24⅛	-⅛
42⅝	31⅛	Travelrs	.80	156	41⅝	41⅝	41⅛	41⅝	-⅛
53⅛	42	Travelrs	pf 2	11	52⅝	53	52⅝	52⅝	-⅛
95⅝	123⅝	TravLdg	.12a	36	19	19	18½	18⅝	-⅛
32⅝	26	TriCon	1.70e	56	29⅝	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	-⅝
22⅝	14⅝	Trilinglnd	.80	15	19⅛	19⅛	19	19	
30⅝	18½	TrlangP	.15g	43	27	27½	26⅝	26⅝	
93½	27½	Tropicana		15	83⅝	83½	82⅝	83½	-½
46	42	Tropicana	wi	17	42½	42½	41½	42⅛	-½
43½	27⅛	TRW Inc	1	91	34⅛	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	
90½	65	TRW	pf4.50	3	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	+½
103½	74	TRW	pf4.40	6	86½	86½	86½	86½	-½
20	13⅝	TucanGE	.72	40	13⅝	14	13⅝	14	
17	7⅝	Twent Cent		176	15	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+⅛
38⅝	13½	Tyler Corp		40	30⅛	30½	30⅛	30⅛	-⅛

U

1971-72 High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
51⅛	21⅝	UAL	Inc	77	49½	49	48⅛	49	+⅝
49⅝	19⅝	UAL	pf.40	31	45½	45½	45½	46⅛	+⅝
34⅝	23	UARCO	1.10	13	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	-½
25⅝	19½	UGI Cp	1.32

PEANUTS

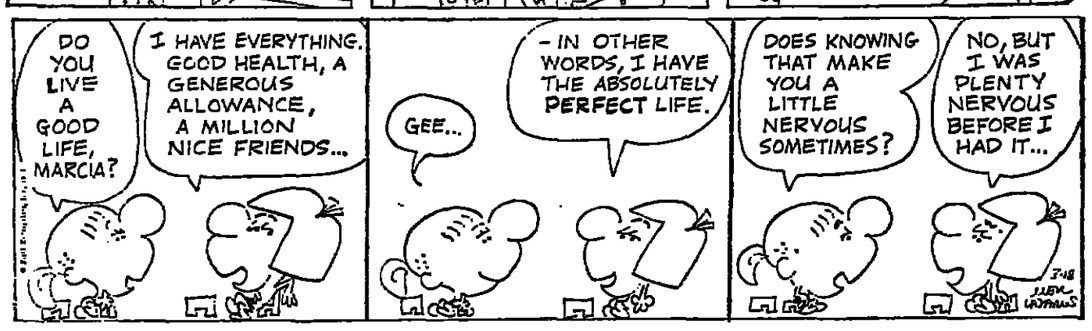


B.C.

LI'L ABNER

BEETLE BAILEY

MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER

WIAZRD of ID

REX MORGAN M.D.

POGO

RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE

DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

EUDLE

OPYPP

PHELER

RAJEBB

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: " " (Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: UNWED EXCEL FINITE AMOEBA

Answer: *An appealing angle*—"A-CUTE"

BOOKS

LETTERS OF GIUSEPPE VERDI

Selected, translated and edited by Charles Osborne. Holt, Rinehart & Winston. 250 pp. Illustrated, $7.95.

Reviewed by Harold C. Schonberg

ALL one can say is: high time. With the rehabilitation of Giuseppe Verdi that followed the postwar period, with the recognition of him as the Colossus of the South as opposed to Wagner, the Colossus of the North, it was high time that his letters were published for English-speaking peoples to read. For the letters of composers can tell more about their mental processes than any biography. Indeed, one can learn more about Mozart from his letters than from all of the biographies rolled together.

Seldom has there been a body of letters so common-sensical, so devoid of padding or self-justification or whining. Verdi in his life and in his music was always down to earth. "I prefer to remain what I am, that is to say, a peasant from Roncole." But despite his little pose of pretending to be nothing but a peasant, he was anything but that, and his letters are anything but illiterate. They are sometimes witty; they are tough; they show a great deal of reading; they show the processes of a logical mind, and also the beliefs of a man who at basis was extremely sensitive and big in every way.

Charles Osborne, who previously has written a handy book on the Verdi operas, has made a selection of Verdi's letters from 1843 to the year of his death, 1901. (Verdi was born in 1813; he was one of the longest-lived of all composers.) Osborne's translations are idiomatic, and he has provided the reader with enough background and other pertinent material to clarify every allusion in the letters. Osborne is an enthusiast, and he has carefully put together a book that, while not overweighted with scholarly apparatus, contains everything needed to provide a continuous narrative.

How bracing these letters are! They contrast in such a fascinating manner with, say, the perpetual bright adolescence of Mozart's, or the windy theorizing of Wagner's, or the snobbish intelligence of Chopin's. Verdi always is strictly business. His writing avoids flowery phrases and is always to the point. Largely they are professional, addressed to librettists, publishers, impresarios, singers, conductors.

But there also are a few letters to friends. He never had many friends. Verdi, something of a misanthrope, was content to go his own way, and he pursued his career without help from anybody. In Paris, for instance, Verdi's rival Meyerbeer had the entire critical corps on his payroll. Meyerbeer cultivated critics and anybody else who could help him. Verdi never even made an attempt to woo the public. "I accept their hisses on condition that I don't have to beg for their applause."

Through his letters run, almost as a leitmotif, his dreams for a united Italy. To all Italians, Verdi was a symbol of the Risorgimento. The composer was a fierce nationalist who distrusted the Germans, and there is a paragraph in a letter of 1870 that is prophetic: "We shall not escape the European war, and it will devour us. It will not happen tomorrow, but it will happen. A pretext is suddenly found. Perhaps Rome... the Mediterranean... And then why not the Adriatic, which already has been proclaimed a German sea?"

He had no objection to Wagnerianism as such. He did object when Italian composers tried to adopt Wagnerian procedures, or other procedures of German music, into their own scores. To Verdi, the three greatest composers were Palestrina, Bach and Beethoven (even if he did not like the last movement of the Beethoven Ninth, which to him was poorly set for the voice). But Bach and Beethoven, Verdi insisted, were not for the Italians to imitate.

Throughout the letters are comments on his own operas and operatic approach, and these of course are fascinating. As the composer who brought drama to Italian opera, who exploded the bel canto tradition, Verdi throughout his career strove for the maximum concentration of drama plus singing. Drama came first, and he was perfectly willing to sacrifice voice to it, as witness his famous letter about "Macbeth" in 1848. Less familiar is a letter written in 1869, in which Verdi sets forth his ideals: "I would have to control everything. Only my will alone would have to prevail in mine. That may seem somewhat tyrannical to you, and perhaps it is. But if the opera is one whole, then the idea is a unity, and everything must work together to form this unity... I want art in whatever form it is manifested not *entertainment, artifice* and *the system*, which is what you prefer."

From the beginning he looked with suspicion on star singers, those pampered babies who considered themselves more important than the composer. Rossini, Bellini and Donizetti would bow to the demands of singers. Not Verdi. "The singers must be engaged to sing and act: What's more, it's high time we stopped being so easygoing about this sort of thing." Verdi wrote this as early as 1846. And he was just as firm toward impresarios who wanted to cut out or make changes in his operas. One of the terms of a contract he drew up in 1847 had a proviso that imposed a fine of 1,000 francs on anybody who would "insert anything into the aforementioned score,... make any cuts,... transpose into different keys, higher or lower or... make any kind of alteration which would affect the instrumentation."

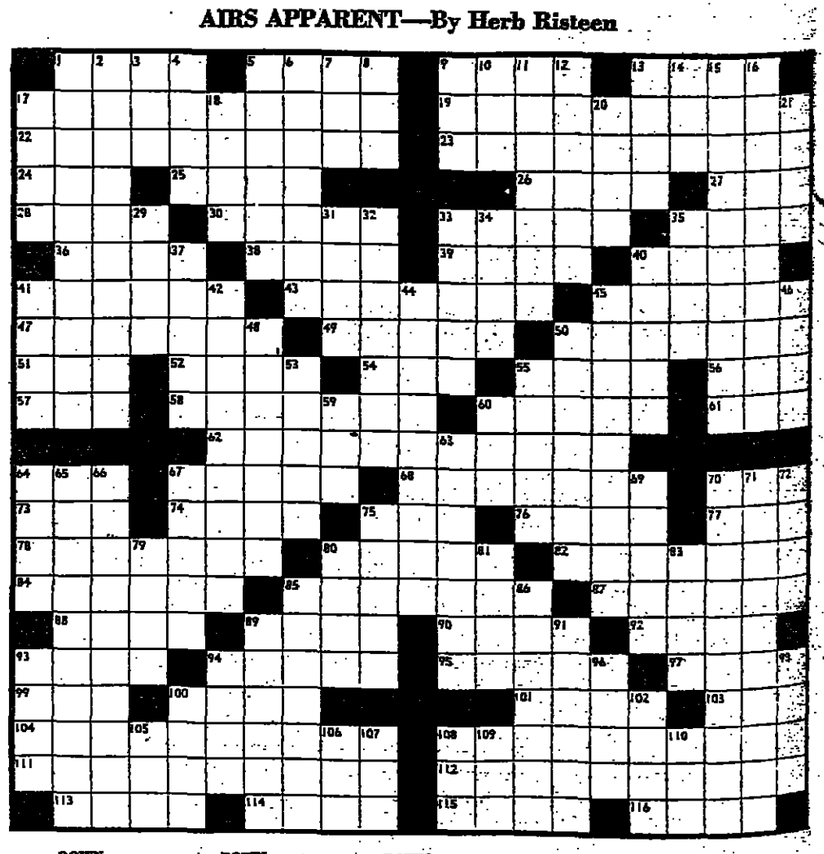
What else in this collection? There are proud letters and testy letters. There are letters about Verdi at home and letters about Verdi at work. There are comments on opera houses around the world. (The Paris Opéra rated very low in Verdi's estimation.) There are letters about politics and politicians. There are letters about those two last great operas, "Otello" and "Falstaff," and despite the grumblings attending on their creation, Verdi comes through as a very happy man. And one closes the book with the mental image of the independent little composer, this person of fierce integrity and intellectual honesty, with the feeling that this was a man, a real man, a wonderful man.

Harold C. Schonberg is music critic of The New York Times. He is the author of "The Great Pianists" and other books.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

AIRS APPARENT—By Herb Risteen



ACROSS

1 Kind of stone
5 Gloomy
9 Run together, in music
13 King-queen, at times
17 Like an armadillo
19 Observe
22 Dismisses in disgrace
23 Large tuba
24 Harding
25 Headpieces
26 Ends, tackles, etc.
27 Hollow
28 Some votes
30 Concert numbers
32 Isère tributary
35 Tear down
36 Dismiss
38 Paris relative
39 Part
40 Tiresome one
41 Unaccented
43 Igneous rock
45 —the altar
47 Kind of fir
49 Monaco name
50 Band instruments
51 Cupid
52 Periods
54 Direction in Bonn
55 Raise —
56 Order to a dog
57 Do sums
58 Masks
60 Card game
61 Compass point
62 Victor Herbert hit
64 Debating side: Abbr.
67 White poplar
68 Spangles
70 Hindu saint
73 Rex's relative
74 Cry of disgust
75 Grass genus
76 End in — (draw)
77 Biblical name
78 Thick sticks
80 Wolves' fortes
82 Musical direction
84 Trial
85 P.O. notation
87 Flours
88 Troubles
89 Thinkers' place
90 Ross et al.
92 Esau's wife
93 Chemical suffixes
94 Blues pioneer
95 Old Turkish coin
97 Like some cheese
99 Chinese tea
100 Bayworth
101 — fixe
102 — loss
104 Old World bird
108 Gear for Galahad
111 Rattlers of a sort
112 Popular song of '40s
113 Geological period
114 Without
115 U.S. reformer
116 Head: Fr.

DOWN

1 Plains lizard
2 Get — (be avoided)
3 Doctrine
4 Tilt
5 Solicit
6 Cereal spore
7 Jap. herb
8 Kind of book: Abbr.
9 Peter and Paul: Abbr.
10 Thai people
11 Hula background
12 Slay
13 Brood
14 Biblical verb ending
15 Jungle beast
16 Italian composer and family
17 W.W. II time
18 Prod
20 Zola novel
21 Entertain
29 Berlin's forte
31 Math branch
32 Space to navigate
33 Leaf
34 "Only a—"
35 Horse
37 Stacked
40 Swiss city
41 Egyptian skink
42 Billiard-cue objective
44 Music makers
45 Police-blotter entry
46 Bone: Prefix
48 Young chinooks
50 Choral piece
53 Milton of the silents
55 Singer Mary
59 Born: Fr.
60 Common prefix
63 Most costly
64 Bow, in Italy
66 Tie
68 Waste
69 Regions
69 Peninsula part
70 Does the scale
71 Use a pitch pipe
72 Islands: Fr.
75 Annoying
79 Cougars
80 Barnum's singer
81 Snick And —
83 Verdi work
85 Central Am. city
86 Dixie trail
89 Siberians
91 Moves in a way
93 Deeds
94 Sped
96 — -do-well
98 Virginia
100 Farm crops
102 Direction
105 F.D.R. agency
106 Wire repairer: Abbr.
107 Letter
108 Weight of India
109 Roman 151
110 Way: Abbr.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

هكذا من الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1971-72 High	Low	Stocks and Div.	in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
4⅝	2½	Pac Cit Prop		28	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
21¾	17½	PGE pf 1.32		3	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
19	14	PGE pf 1.25		1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
8¼	1½	PG 4.08pf.20		2	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	+ ⅛
17⅝	13¾	PG 4.36pf.87		1	15½	15½	15½	15½	— ⅝
27¾	25⅝	PG 6.16pf2.04		5	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅝
31⅞	28	PGE pf 2.25		1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅝
65	53¾	Pac Lt pf4.36		240	59	59	59	59	— 1
18	14¾	P NatGd 1.84		6	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅝
46½	22½	Pac Plantron		55	40½	42¼	40¼	41¾	+ ⅝
35½	20⅝	Pacs La .30a		3	22½	22½	22½	22½	
26½	9⅞	P SwtAlk wi		18	18	18	17¾	18	— ⅛
15¼	8½	Pail Corp A		24	18¼	18¼	17½	17½	— ⅝
17	9¾	Palomar Fnd		11	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
19¼	4⅝	PacHold .28		6	10½	10½	10½	10½	— ½
18½	14½	Palisadr .80a		288	16½	16½	15¾	15¾	— ½
45¾	43¾	Pamlds Inc		71	45	45	44¼	44¼	— ¾
10¾	5¾	Parmont Prg		1	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	
5⅝	2¾	Pantasote		18	3¾	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
9	5⅝	Park Ch .20		3	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
13¾	7⅞	Park Elc .48f		1	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	
8½	2¾	Parkian Rec		1	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
25¾	8¼	Parkvw Drg		43	24¾	24¾	23¾	24¼	+ ⅝
31	17⅞	Parsons RH		9	21	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅝
11¼	8¾	Pat Fash .36		90	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾	+ ⅝
9¾	5½	Pat Pipe .80		7	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ¼
19⅞	12½	Patasonic Cp		52	18	18¼	17⅞	18	— ⅛
40¾	4⅝	Peb CO .20		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
12½	8½	Penn Eng .40		2	11	11	11	11	— ⅝
15	10½	PennRlEs .98		4	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
3¼	1⅝	Pentron Ind		25	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	
52½	28	Pep Boys-T		27	48½	48¼	43	43¼	+ ⅛
19¼	9¾	Pepsicoin .40		20	18¼	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅝
33¾	21	PEP I Ins		1	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ¼
7½	4½	Perini Corp		77	5⅝	5¾	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅝
18½	7	Permanser		80	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅝
7¾	5¼	PhilLDs .27r		10	6	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
22¾	7	Phillips Scr		13	11½	11½	10¾	10¾	— ⅝
5⅞	2⅞	Phoenix Sh		15	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
61	22	Pic-N-Impert		32	53¾	53¾	53¾	54	— ⅛
16¾	7¾	Pioneer Plas		48	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅝
12	3⅝	Pioneer Sys		14	7	7½	7	7½	
25	15⅝	PitDesMoin		1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
49	24¾	Pittway .60b		72	49	49¼	49	49	
7¾	5⅞	PlWWTr .13e		17	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
10¼	5⅝	PKL Co		1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
38½	18	PlacDev .40		5	35½	35½	35½	35½	— ½
22	8¾	Plant Ind		88	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
8⅞	3⅞	The Plaza Group		15	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
13½	6¼	Ply.Gem .20t		14	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	
39¾	20½	PNBMic .60b		31	26½	26½	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
9¾	4⅝	PNB-MRI wt		37	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
13⅞	6	Pneumo Dy		11	8⅝	8½	8½	8½	— ⅝
18⅞	9⅝	Poloron .022		10	12½	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
21⅝	13¼	Polych .93f		2	18¼	18¼	18	18	— ⅝
51½	45¾	Pondrosa Sy		138	49⅝	57¼	53	57¼	
68½	47¾	Ponderosa wt		43	48¾	48¾	45½	48¾	— ½
25¼	11	Potter Inst		27	17¾	18	17½	17½	— ¼
17½	8¼	Prairie Oil		10	14½	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
31	14½	Pratt Lamb 1		16	19½	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Pratt Rd .20		9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
39	22½	Pral Corp		75	34¼	34½	33¾	33¾	— ¼
50¼	35¾	PrattHall .76		73	46¾	46¾	45½	45¾	— ⅛
14½	10½	PresRit A .80		1	12½	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
14¾	10	PresRit B .80		6	12	12	11½	11½	— ⅛
27⅝	19¾	Presley Dev		46	25	25¼	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
10⅞	5¼	Preston .28g		4	9⅝	9⅝	8⅝	9½	+ ⅝
9⅞	4½	Price Capital		11	6	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
28⅞	15⅝	ProlerSft .25e		80	25⅝	25½	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
12¼	5	Prud RE .85e		13	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	
36¾	19½	Prud Bdg .24		4	29	29¼	29	29¼	+ ⅛
7¼	2⅝	PrudFnds .10		16	3⅝	4	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
11½	6¾	Pubco Ptl .15		26	8	8⅛	7⅞	8	
16¾	11	Pulte Homes		59	15½	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
25½	10	PumpGord 1e		65	19⅞	21	19⅝	20⅞	+ ⅞
16⅝	10½	PurRfEst .85e		44	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	8½	Putnamst .35		15	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼

R

1971-72 High	Low	Stocks and Div.	in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
2	1	RAI Inc		2	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
7¾	3	Ranchrs Ex		5	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
23⅝	10⅝	RangerOil Can		65	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅝
		RangOCan rh		28	28½	28½	28½	28½	
7⅝	3¼	Rapid Am wt		145	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
29⅝	9	Rath Pack		45	11⅝	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅝
11	3⅞	Ray Resrch		29	8	8	7¾	7¾	
14¼	4⅝	Raym Pr .40		5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
45⅝	22	Rail Inc 2.20		2150	45	45	45	45	
15	10⅝	Rem Arm .80		16	14¼	14¼	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
35½	27	RepMtg N Y		142	34¼	34¼	34¼	35¼	+1½
22⅝	17⅝	RepMtg 1.80e		23	19½	19½	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅝
9⅝	3⅝	RepMtg wt		6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
72½	32¾	ResrchCtl .28		44	71⅝	72½	71⅝	72⅝	+ ⅝
11¼	5½	Reserve OG		26	7¾	8	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
12¾	6	Resistflx .05e		18	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
10¼	3¼	ResistInt A		243	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
18⅞	4¼	Resler Assoc		33	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	13⅝	Rex Noreco		20	18½	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
20	9½	RH Med Svcs		11	18¼	18¼	18¼	18½	— ⅛
34⅝	7⅝	RMcet Prods		22	21¼	21⅞	21¼	21½	— ⅝
12½	5⅝	Richford Ind		24	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
35⅝	13¼	RichardsIn .20		5	19	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅝
10⅝	4⅝	RicAnd Ring		12	7⅝	8	7⅝	8	+ ½
10⅝	3⅝	Riker Mass		34	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	— ¼
3⅛	1⅛	Riker pf.50		2	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
35⅛	15⅛	Riley Co		106	34¼	34½	33⅝	33⅝	— ½
23¼	12½	RiteAlum .40		1	18	18	18	18	— ⅛
6⅝	3	RitterFin .06f		9	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ¼
12⅝	6⅝	Robinhsch		4	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Roblin Ind		23	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	12⅝	Rockwey .80		7	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
7⅝	3	Rockwd Comp		33	6½	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
27½	13¾	Rogers Corp		19	22¼	22½	22¼	22½	+ ¼
26¼	14¼	Rollins Intl		6	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16½	
14⅝	4¼	Ronco Teepr		17	9	9⅛	8¾	8⅞	— ⅜
8⅝	3⅝	Rosenau Bro		5	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
14⅝	10⅝	Rosemoor Co		55	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13¾	+ ¼
8⅝	5⅝	Rosemor wt		30	7½	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
35⅝	27⅝	Rowe Co .20e		2	34	34	34	34	
14⅝	8	Rowland Pd		1	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
6⅝	3½	RoyBlun .25a		7	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
9⅝	4½	RoyFlm .60r		86	22	22	21⅝	22	
13½	7	RoyPBch Col		16	9	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	
24⅝	12⅝	RPS Prod .20		17	19⅝	20¼	19⅝	20¼	+ ⅝
4⅝	2½	RSC Indust		167	3⅞	4¼	3⅞	4⅛	
8⅝	4½	Rupp Indust		11	8½	8½	8	8⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	2¼	Russo Ind		19	4⅝	4¼	4	4	
6⅝	2⅝	Russeks Inc		6	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
8⅝	4¼	Russell Alum		6	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
7	4	RussellMill .36e		4	13¼	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
23⅝	18¼	RustCraft .20		7	29¼	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+ ⅝
37½	26¾	Ryan Homes		57	30	30½	30	30½	— ⅛
57½	25⅝	Ryder Sys wt		5	47¼	47¼	47	47	— ⅝
12	1⅛	Ryerson Hay		44	9	9½	8½	8⅝	— ⅝

S

1971-72 High	Low	Stocks and Div.	in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
30⅝	19	Sabine R .44b		16	30⅝	31⅝	30¾	31⅝	+1
28⅝	20	StJohnsTr .62		4	26½	26½	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
13⅝	9½	Salem Corp		15	10⅝	10½	10¼	10¼	
33⅝	23	Sambo Rest		42	31	31⅝	30½	31½	+ ¼
8⅝	4⅝	SanCarlo .16b		10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
119½	110	S Dig pf9.84		2	117½	117½	117½	117½	+ ⅛
15⅝	13⅝	S Dia G pf 1		2	15	15	15	15	
17⅝	12⅝	S Dia G pf.90		6	13½	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
37½	35⅝	SanJWW .5gs		4	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	
7⅝	5½	Sanitas .12		193	6⅝	10	6⅝	10	+ ⅝
7⅝	3⅝	Sargent Ind		9	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	4⅝	Saturn Airwy		8	7½	7½	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
36⅝	14	Savin B Mch		24	22	22⅛	21⅝	22	— ⅛
13⅝	5	Savoy Ind		12	7⅝	8	7⅝	8	
5⅝	1⅞	SayreF .16f		24	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
18⅝	4⅝	Schenuit A		23	8⅝	8⅝	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Schiller Ind		2	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
12¼	5½	Science Mgt		34	7⅝	7⅝	6⅝	7	— ¼
14½	6⅝	Scient Atlan		24	11¼	11¼	11	11¼	
11¼	4⅝	Scope Indust		1	9½	9½	9½	9½	
27⅝	13¼	Scottex Corp		17	16⅝	16	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
33¼	24⅝	Scottys Hom		20	31	31	30¼	31	
13⅝	13	ScrivBoog .30		1	13½	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
17⅝	11⅝	Scurry Rain		127	16⅝	17⅝	16⅝	17½	+ ⅝
12⅝	7⅝	SbdAlMill .30		1	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
19⅝	7⅝	Sea Containr		28	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
15⅝	7⅝	SbdPipe .10		8	12	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅝
17⅝	6⅝	Seabrook .04r		55	12	12¼	11⅞	12	— ⅛
6⅝	3¼	Sealectro Cp		6	5	5	5	5	— ¼
29⅝	10½	Sears Ind .44		2	13¼	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	7½	Season All		22	18½	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
23¾	13¼	SecMtgl .23e		45	18⅝	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ¼
14¼	5⅝	SeligLatz .48f		28	13¼	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅝
17¼	5½	Semtech .34r		20	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	13⅝	
6⅝	3	Sequoyah Ind		64	4½	4½	4¼	4⅛	— ⅛
25½	10⅝	Service Cp In		62	21	21	20⅝	21	
15⅝	10⅝	Servisco		32	13⅝	13¾	13	13⅝	+ ½
9⅝	4⅝	Servo Corp		5	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ¼
29⅝	11	ServoTronic		11	28¼	28¼	27⅝	27⅝	— ¼
20	7⅝	SGL Ind .48f		4	11⅝	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅝
7⅝	3¼	Shaer Shoe		3	4⅛	4⅛	4	4	
8	4⅝	Shalmon Ind		3	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
10⅝	4	Shattck Denn		18	7½	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅝
14½	7⅝	Shelter Res		40	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅝
23⅝	22¼	Shenandh Oil		22	22⅝	22⅝	22½	22½	
67⅝	36⅝	Sherwod Med			64½	64½	64⅝	64⅝	+ ¼
18½	9	Sierra P Ind		18	16⅝	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	7⅝	Sierracin Cp		23	25⅝	25⅝	25½	25½	— ¼
14⅝	5	Silco Ind .02g		15	13⅝	13⅞	13½	13¾	+ ¼
14⅝	5	Sigma Inst		9	13⅝	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Signal Cp .20		8	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
42¼	17⅝	SikesCp.A .20		14	38⅝	39	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅝
11⅝	7¼	Simkins .50		3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
15	6⅝	Simplxin .41t		7	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	— ⅛
22½	8	Simplex Wire		2	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
33⅝	19	Sin VenOil .2e		2223	22⅛	22⅛	21¼	21¼	—1⅛
8⅝	4⅛	Sitkin SmRis		22	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13⅝	9⅛	Sky City Strs		23	13⅝	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅝
22⅞	8⅝	Slick Corp		93	22⅝	23⅝	20¼	23⅝	—1¼
46¼	27	Slick pfA 1.75		8	42	42	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅝
8⅛	3⅝	SMD Ind		7	7¼	7½	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
19⅝	8⅝	Sollron .05e		50	13⅝	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
34	1	Sonder Brdcl		22	27¼	27¼	26½	27¼	+ ⅛
11⅛	5⅝	Sorg Paper		4	8⅛	8⅛	8	8	— ¼
35⅞	12⅝	Sounder .10e		19	33¼	33¼	32⅝	33⅛	
117	107¼	SCE pf6.96		1	113	113	113	113	
22⅛	18⅝	SC 5.88pf 1.45		2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
25	19⅝	SC 5.20pf 1.30		11	21⅛	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	15	SC 4.78pf 1.19		5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
17	13½	SC 4.32pf 1.08		2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
9⅞	4⅛	Sou Real Ut		3	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
49⅛	27⅛	Sou Roy 1.20		33	45⅛	45⅛	43½	43½	—1½
20½	12	Swst Inv .70a		63	19⅝	20½	19⅝	20⅝	+ ½
38⅝	9⅛	Specity Rest		15	37¼	37¼	37	37	
14½	5⅝	Spector Ind		5	13⅛	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
12⅝	8⅛	Spect Mcl .18		48	11	11½	11	11	+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅝	Spectro .18		2	9	9	9	9	
13½	5¼	Sped OP .25f		10	9⅛	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	7⅝	Spencer Cos		22	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
19⅝	13¼	Splentex .44		25	18⅝	19⅝	18⅝	19	+ ⅝
14½	6⅝	SSP Ind .13e		4	13⅛	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅝
18	8¼	Std Allien .40		58	11⅞	12⅛	11½	12⅛	+ ⅝
6⅝	3¼	Std Container		13	5½	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
27⅝	16	Std Coosa .8		1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ¼
8⅞	2⅝	Std Dredge		4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
38	19½	Std Mot A .42		31	34½	34½	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅝
8⅝	3⅝	Std Pac Corp		46	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	
51⅝	34¼	Std Prod .96		2	45½	45⅛	45⅛	45½	
28½	20	Std Shrs .12d		10	28	28	28	28	+ ⅛
23½	8⅝	StThomas .20		10	21⅝	21⅝	21	21	— ⅝
23⅝	16⅝	Stange Co .20		12	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
13⅝	6½	StanlyAw .47f		1	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
5¼		Stanwick Cp		2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅛	Stardust .48		9	7½	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
33⅝	18⅝	UnamML 1.26e		772	29¼	29¼	28¾	29	— ⅛
13½	3⅝	Unam Tr wt		81	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
17⅛	5⅝	UnAircPd .30		12	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
5⅞	3½	Un Asbest .07		50	4⅞	4⅞	4-16	4-16	
6⅝	2½	UnBrands wt		261	3⅛	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
28	18¾	UnCoLin .20g		14	25¼	25¼	24¾	25	— ¼
17¼	8	Un Dollar Str		6	16	16	15⅞	16	— ⅛
7½	3⅞	Unit Foods		87	5	5⅛	5	5	
7	4	Un Natl Corp		18	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ¼
27⅝	1	UnNat Cp wt		5	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
9⅝	7½	Un Nat pf.70		12	9	9	9	9	
31¾	23⅞	UnPDye .25r		65	25¼	29⅝	28¾	29¼	+ ½
9⅞	5½	US CerT .05g		10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
39¾	1e	US Filter		5	22⅝	22⅝	22	22	— ⅝
24⅝	18⅞	US LsgR .42e		17	23⅞	23¼	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅛	US Lsg R wt		7	4¼	4⅞	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
22⅝	4⅞	US Nat Rsrc		59	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
14	5	US Radium		47	12½	13	12½	12⅝	— ⅝
20⅞	16⅛	US Rltin 1.60		13	18⅝	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅝
7	3⅝	US Reducin		7	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
9¾	7⅝	US Ru R .25e		7	8½	8½	8¼	8½	— ¼
9½	4⅛	US Smelt wt		45	6½	7⅛	6½	7	+ ¼
7	5½	Unitrode Cp		45	14¾	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅝
5	2½	Univ Cigar		11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
8⅞	3	Univ Cont .15f		2	4½	4½	4½	4½	
22⅛	12⅝	Univ Marion		7	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
28⅛	14¼	Urb Bldg wt		19	27½	28⅝	27½	28¼	+ ⅛
11⅝	4⅝	URS Sistems		38	8¼	8¼	7¾	7⅞	
15½	13¼	Utah IdSu .80		10	15⅝	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛

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1971-72 High	Low	Stocks and Div.	in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
14⅝	12⅛	Tanger .10f		13	12¾	13	12⅝	13	
19½	13¾	Tasty B .86b		5	16¾	17⅛	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅜
19⅛	9⅛	Tech Aerofo		19	12⅛	12½	12¼	12⅝	
3⅛	1¼	Tech Sym Cp		1	2	2	2	2	
17½	9	Technic Oper		9	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14½	
4¼	2⅛	Technic Tape		49	3½	3⅝	3⅝	3½	
29¼	10	Technicolor		131	25⅞	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅜
5⅝	2⅛	echnitrol T		17	4½	4⅝	4⅛	4½	
28½	6¼	Teleflex .84f		27	24⅞	25⅝	24⅞	25	— ½
142⅝	56½	Telepromtr		172	120	120	116⅝	116⅝	—3⅞
35¼	29⅝	Telepromt wi		129	30½	30¼	29¼	29⅝	—1
7⅝	6½	TelexCorp wt		42	6¾	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
11½	4¼	Tenna Corp		349	8¼	8¾	8⅛	8⅝+	⅜
10⅝	5¼	Tenneco wt		17	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½	— ⅛
5⅞	2¼	Tenney Eng		4	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Tensor Cp		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ¼
23⅛	10¼	Teradyne Inc		20	22⅝	23¼	22¼	22⅝	— ⅝
24⅝	4⅛	Term Huds		16	17¼	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
30⅝	14⅛	TesoroPet wt		42	27½	27¾	26⅞	27	— ⅛
70	58½	Tx PL pf4.56		235	66	66	66	66	—1

Art Buchwald

Trouble at McGraw-Hill

WASHINGTON.—The great publishing house of McGraw-Hill has had enough nightmares in the past year to last them for a decade. First they got caught with their advances down in the Clifford Irving-Howard Hughes fiasco. Then it was revealed last week that one of their best-selling authors, a 101-year-old Indian named Chief Red Fox, stole a large chunk from a book by another author, James McGregor, and included it in his diary, which he published under the title of "The Memoirs of Red Fox."

Buchwald

Because of this, McGraw-Hill had to pay a sum of money to the McGregor heirs to settle a plagiarism suit.

It must be very trying times at the publishing house these days and I can imagine the confusion reigning in the editors' office.

"Okay, who's the wise guy who didn't check out the Redskin's story?"

"Look. An Indian comes into my office in full headdress. He's 101 years old and he says he's a former chief of the Sioux tribe, and he's written his memoirs by hand. What am I going to do—call him a liar?"

"You could have at least checked out the manuscript with somebody who knew something about the Sioux Indians."

"I checked his handwriting. It was an authentic diary. Every word in it he wrote himself."

"Including the 12,000 words he swiped from McGregor's 'The Wounded Knee Massacre!'"

"I realize it looks bad in retrospect but how was I to know he would steal all that stuff out of somebody else's book? After all, that's a lot of copying for a hundred-year-old man to do."

"Well, it puts us in a sorry mess coming right after the Irving book. What do we do now?"

"Perhaps we could make some capital out of it. Maybe we could say we were fooled by Chief Red Fox because he showed us handwritten letters from Sitting Bull which turned out to be forgeries."

"That's a possibility. If we could only find some women Red Fox was tied with, it would make us look better."

"Gentlemen, we've checked into Chief Red Fox's sex life and because of the age differential, he's no Clifford Irving."

"There's got to be a Nina Van Pallandt on one of those Indian reservations he wrote about."

"We couldn't even find a scuba diver at Little Big Horn."

"What about the Swiss banks? Do they have any accounts in the name of Helga R. Red Fox?"

"We looked into that. As far as we know, Chief Red Fox pulled off this caper all by himself. The question is why would an Indian do that to the white man?"

"I know this sounds far out, but suppose Chief Red Fox is really Howard Hughes?"

"What if he were?"

"It would be a great way for Hughes to get revenge on us."

"It's a possibility. Irving said when he saw Hughes he did look like an Indian."

"But haven't you forgotten? Irving *never* saw Howard Hughes."

"He never saw Chief Red Fox either."

"Gentlemen, gentlemen. There is a credibility problem here, and I don't think we're facing up to it. I believe what we should do is announce to the press that we were taken in by a 41-year-old swinger from Ibiza and a 101-year-old Sioux Indian from Wounded Knee, but it will never happen again."

"Good idea."

"Sir, there's a man outside in a U.S. Cavalry suit who says he's General Custer and he would like to sell us his memoirs."

"Well, buy them for heaven's sake. This may finally be the big book we've been waiting for."

Summer Time in Britain

LONDON, March 17 (UPI).—Britain will move to Summer Time Sunday when clocks will be moved forward one hour, putting Britain one hour ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). The nation reverted to the annual change from GMT to Summer Time and back last Oct. 31, after a three-year experimental period on British Standard Time that kept clocks one hour ahead of GMT all year round.

MARY BLUME

Bertolucci's Nostalgia for the Future

PARIS.—The apartment under the Eiffel Tower in the Champs de Mars section of Paris is spacious and rambling and has in spots been touched up by set decorators who have dirtied the walls and painted in ceiling cracks to make it look like the sort of place real estate agents offer so glowingly.

In Bernardo Bertolucci's new film, "Last Tango in Paris," the apartment plays two roles: half of it is the hotel near the Gare St. Lazare that Marlon Brando runs after his wife's suicide; the other half is the apartment-for-rent visited by two prospective tenants, Brando and Maria Schneider, who take immediate possession of each other, if not of the flat, in a sudden and graphic love scene.

Brando is in the United States, so on the 41st day of shooting Bertolucci is working with Miss Schneider, a 20-year-old newcomer with hair like a corded poodle's, and Jean-Pierre Léaud. Bertolucci, one of today's most interesting and closely watched directors, celebrated his 31st birthday this week. He is tall, beefy, good-looking and charming. He wears a soft black hat that an uncle in Parma gave him many years ago because it was too small, and instead of "ciao" he yells "bella," which sounds a good deal nicer.

Bertolucci thought of casting Brando in "Last Tango in Paris" after visiting the recent Francis Bacon exhibition at the Grand Palais. "The despair in those faces made me think of Brando," he says. "When I showed him the catalogue from the show he was overcome." He saw Brando for the first time in "Viva Zapata!" when he was 11.

Well known to buffs and festival goers, Bertolucci hit the big time last year with "The Conformist." Its success astounded American critics, who hailed it for its tragic charm and as "one of the rare sensual experiences in modern movies," but Bertolucci wasn't all that surprised:

"When I made it I wanted it to be a success—I mean I wanted it to be seen by much of the world." Film-making has become harder for him: "It was easier before because I didn't care about communicating with the public."

Turning Point

The turning point was "The Spider's Stratagem," made just before "The Conformist" although it is only now being released outside Italy. "The Spider's Stratagem" was made for Italian television (lest this give anyone too high an opinion of Italian television, Bertolucci adds, "They're such bastards most of the time, they do things like my film to have a clean conscience") and in making it Bertolucci

thought for the first time of his audience. "The film I made just before that one," he says, "was absolutely hermetic."

That was "Partner," slightly based on Dostoevski's "The Double" which had at its end a condemnation of American imperialism and syphilitic Marines.

"Partner" was preceded by "Agony," a sketch from "Love and Rage," with the Living Theater; a documentary on oil; "Before the Revolution," which won a prize at Cannes in 1964; and Bertolucci's first feature, "The Grim Reaper," in 1962. He also wrote a draft of Sergio Leone's "Once Upon a Time in the West" and began his career as an assistant on Pasolini's first film, "Accatone!"

"Every time Pasolini did a tracking shot it was like assisting the first tracking shot that was ever been made," Bertolucci has said. "Even the close-up. It was like the first close-up that had ever been made."

Like Pasolini, Bertolucci was a poet before turning to films. "My father was a poet. I think I became a poet to imitate him," Bertolucci says. His poems, "In Cerco di Mistero," won a prize in 1962. "And when I stopped being a poet it was to stop imitating him."

He made his first film attempt when he was 15, using a 16-mm camera that he had just been given, and he showed the result, "The Cable Car," to Italian mountain peasants, who were thrilled (the only other film they had ever seen was from the USIA and was about farming in Vermont). "Even then I thought of it as my first film," Bertolucci says. "I had no doubt that that was what I would do. Odd."

As a poet Bertolucci creates in film a world that is both very real and very new: in the words of another poet, he "disturbs meaning." It is important to him that each shot speak worlds.

"I like the phrase of Cocteau, *le cinéma c'est filmer la mort au travail*," he says. "Film is to direct, the face you film is close to death."

After "Last Tango in Paris," Bertolucci plans to make Dashiell Hammett's "Red Harvest," shooting it in Montana. Asked what interested him in "Last Tango," which he also wrote, he hesitates, then says:

"When a camera approaches a naked *body it is incredible how the skin becomes* transparent, as if you were seeing the inside of a person."

The script, Bertolucci says, is merely something to impress producers with. "I hardly ever open it. The reality you create in front of the camera is more important than the script you have imagined."

"It's good to be so far from the script that you feel a sort of nostalgia for it and find yourself wondering, the personage of Marlon in the script, what was he like?

"What I show in my films is nostalgia for things that never happened, a nostalgia for the future." Bertolucci smiles.

"I am trying to create a kind of freedom in front of the camera. The actors say, if you do this you'll contradict what we did yesterday. I say contradictions are good because they move, like reality moves. Contradictions erase the literary qualities of a script.

Creating Order

"When you create a script you make order from chaos. When you film, you put chaos back into the order. Chaos is a condition I like to create. What I like in the cinema is generosity, not economy."

He sends each day's film to Rome to be developed and worries terribly that the airplane bearing his rushes will fall down. "Each shot exists by itself," he says. "Each shot is a film."

Film scholars are already hard at work on the Bertolucci oeuvre, and dissertations are undoubtedly being written. A quick scholarly question then: "The Conformist" featured an important tango scene and your current picture is called "Last Tango in Paris." What is the significance of the tango in your work?

"It's a fetish," Bertolucci answers. "It's good because it's something I both believe in and don't. A tango is serious and ironic at the same time. The word is easily moving and at the same time full of self-parody."

PEOPLE: *Ronald Reagan Shall Not Return*

Gov. Ronald Reagan has his fingers in too many pies—a possible run for the vice-presidential nomination in 1972, a try for the Senate in 1974, a few little things like that—to seriously consider a return to the silver screen, but the California Republican allowed this week as there were several parts which might have tempted him in the past and still have appeal for the future. In the former category is the title role of "Patton," which won George C. Scott the 1970 Oscar and which Reagan "would have done anything in the world to play." As for films yet to be made, the governor, 61, feels that a screenplay of the life of Gen. Douglas MacArthur has great dramatic possibilities and confesses to seeing himself in the role. "When I think of the story that could be done on the basis of MacArthur," he said, "coming to a close with that speech...." The oration referred to, of course, is the general's "Old soldiers never die" address to Congress after President Truman relieved him of command in Korea. "You can't have been an actor very long without saying that would be a wonderful thing to do," said Reagan, a veteran of 50-odd films.

Ronald Reagan

* * *

"There's this big dog foaming at the mouth," reported a number of telephone callers to the Umatilla County sheriff's office in Pendleton, Ore., yesterday, and Deputy Sheriff Russell Bartlett was duly dispatched with all the paraphernalia necessary to subdue and capture a rabid canine. Feeling a little foolish, Bartlett arrived on the scene to find not a rabid pooch but a hungry one, the pet of a man who had been feeding powdered milk to a new litter of kittens.

* * *

"We love the country and we want to stay here," said John Lennon in New York on Thursday. Nevertheless, deportation proceedings against the ex-Beatle and wife Yoko Ono were adjourned only until April 18, when the Lennons must reappear in court to show cause why they should not be sent home from America. The musicians were admitted to the United States last August on visas that expired Feb. 29. They later applied for status as permanent residents, but immigration authorities cited a 1968 marijuana conviction against Lennon in England as a possible impediment to residency. Lennon, who claims the pot was planted on him, cited another reason for staying in the States: Yoko has won custody of her 8-year-old daughter (who has disappeared with father Anthony Cox) on condition that she raise the child in the United States. Deportation, then, "is synonymous to our losing our child."

* * *

DONATED: By Richard Burton and Elizabeth Taylor, $260,000 to Oxford University to build a theater, designed by Buckminster Fuller and named the Samuel Beckett Theater. Announcing the news, playwright Francis Warner, 31, a friend of the Burtons, also disclosed that Burton himself plans to play the title role of "King Lear" at the new theater.

RECUPERATING: Mrs. Abraham A. Ribicoff, wife of the Democratic senator from Connecticut, who is off the critical list at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn., where she is undergoing treatment for heart disease. MOBBED: American singer Lorrlace Watkins, by hundreds of female fans in MacClesfield, England, yesterday when he married Britain's Anna Maria Fitzsimmons. She expects Watkins's baby in three weeks. SWITCHING: Radcliffe College President Mary Ingraham Bunting, 61, who will join the Princeton staff Nov. 1 as assistant to the president in charge of special projects.

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Kentucky Upsets Marquette In NCAA Cage Tournament

DAYTON, Ohio, March 17 (UPI).—Little Ronnie Lyons led a balanced Kentucky attack with 19 points and the Wildcats upset Marquette last night, 85-69, in the National Collegiate Athletic Association Mideast Regionals.

Florida State moved into the Mideast championship game tomorrow afternoon against Kentucky by beating Big Ten champion Minnesota, 70-55, in the other semifinal.

Lyons, smallest man on the court at 5-foot-10, led the Kentucky rally after the Wildcats had trailed, 34-33, at halftime.

Kentucky converted 22 free throws in the second half to only nine for the Warriors. The winners cashed in eight of nine one-and-one attempts for 16 points after getting to the bonus situation with 10:06 remaining. Three Marquette players fouled out.

Marquette, losing its third of 28 games, jumped to a 19-10 lead, mostly on the scoring of Bob Lackey, who had a game-high 21 points.

The game was tied at 51-51 with 10:50 remaining when a basket by Kay and two free throws by 6-11 center Jim Andrews gave the Wildcats a 55-51 lead. They never relinquished command.

Florida State outscored Minnesota, 11-2, in the last 3 1/2 minutes of the first half for a 35-29 halftime lead and never trailed thereafter.

Roland Garrett, firing over Minnesota's zone defense, led Florida State with 23 points.

Long Beach St., UCLA Advance

PROVO, Utah, March 17 (UPI).—UCLA crushed Weber State, 90-58, and Long Beach State beat the University of San Francisco, 75-55, last night in the NCAA basketball tournament Far West Regionals.

The victories make tomorrow's Far West final a repeat of last year's when UCLA beat Long Beach State, 57-55, in Salt Lake City. Long Beach State has a 25-3 won-lost record this season and UCLA, which is 27-0, is seeking its eighth NCAA crown in nine years.

UCLA was never threatened against Weber State last night, which didn't score until five minutes had elapsed in the game. Henry Bibby, who scored 16 points, and Larry Farmer, who hit 15, scored on long-range jumpers. All-America Bill Walton, though grabbing 11 rebounds and blocking five shots in the first half, finished with just 4 points for the game, compared with his 21.3 average.

Walton's understudy, 6-foot-11 Swen Nater, took over in the second half after Walton drew his fourth foul and hit 12 points.

The nearest Weber State came to the Bruins, who have won 42 straight games over two seasons, was 13-7 early in the game. Bob Davis led Weber State, 18-10, with 16 points and reserve Riley Wimberly scored 14.

Long Beach State stumbled to a 33-22 lead after a ragged first half, in which San Francisco hit only 22 percent of its shots.

Ed Ratleff and Chuck Terry paced Long Beach with 16 points apiece. Mike Quick led the losers, now 19-8, with 19 points.

NCAA REGIONALS

East

North Car. 92, South Car. 69.
Penn 76, Villanova 67.

Mideast

Kentucky 85, Marquette 69.
Fla. State 70, Minnesota 55.

Midwest

Louisville 88, SW Louisiana 84.
Kansas State 68, Texas 55.

Far West

UCLA 90, Weber State 58.
Long Beach St. 75, San Fran. 55.

NAIA Quarterfinals

Eau Claire (Wis.) 77, August. (Ill.) 70.
S.F. Austin 72, Westmont (Calif.) 62.
Gardner-Webb 81, W. Wash. St. 75.
Ky. St. 68, St Thomas (Minn.) 57.

NCAA College Div. (Semifinals)

Akron 71, Tenn. St. 69 (ot).
Roanoke 99, East. Mich. 73.

Penn, North Carolina Gain in East Regional

By Gordon S. White Jr.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., March 17 (NYT).—What a difference a year made for Pennsylvania, the Ivy League basketball champion, and North Carolina, champion of the Atlantic Coast Conference, as they advanced to the East Regional final of the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament.

Gaining sweet revenge last night over the team that upset them in the NCAA East Regional final a year ago, the Quakers of Penn led most of the way to beat Villanova, 78-67, in an East semifinal.

Earlier, North Carolina also had evened matters a bit by beating South Carolina, 92-69, before 10,430 fans in the West Virginia University Coliseum. It was the Gamecocks who edged North Carolina for the ACC championship a year ago.

Penn and North Carolina will meet tomorrow afternoon for the right to advance to the national semifinals at Los Angeles on Thursday. This marks Penn's third successive try in the NCAA tourney. The Quakers didn't make it beyond the East Regional the last two years.

North Carolina achieved its surprisingly easy triumph by using its relay of guards to wear down the South Carolina backcourt and by completely outplaying the Gamecocks in the front with faster tall men. Bill Chamberlain did an outstanding defensive job on the Gamecocks' big star, Tom Riker.

Riker Stopped

Riker, the 19-point-a-game giant from Hicksville, N.Y., was limited to 1 point in the first half, the telling segment of the game. Chamberlain, from New York City, covered Riker so well that the 6-foot-10 player rarely got the ball in the first 20 minutes.

Riker finished with 10 points and didn't achieve the game high in rebounds, as he has usually done. That honor went to Bob McAdoo, the lanky North Carolina junior, who picked off 13 rebounds. He outhustled Riker on the inside most of the game.

Kansas State 5, Louisville Score

AMES, Iowa, March 17 (AP).—Balanced Louisville contained Southwestern Louisiana's high-scoring duo last night and rallied to an 88-84 victory over the Cajuns in the NCAA Midwest Regional basketball semifinals.

Kansas State, with 9 late points by David Hall, subdued Texas, 68-65, in the other semifinal. Louisville (23-3) and Kansas State (19-8) play for the regional title tomorrow afternoon.

With Dwight Lamar scoring 18 points, Southwestern Louisiana, 24-4, moved to a 14-point lead midway in the opening half and led, 44-39, at intermission.

But Louisville's Jim Price held Lamar without a basket for nearly 10 minutes of the second half and the Cardinals moved into a 66-58 lead. Lamar, the nation's leading scorer, finished with 29 points. Teammate Roy Ebron scored only 11 points, less than half his average. Price secured 25.

A technical foul and two free throws by Mike Lawhon gave Louisville an 86-74 margin with 2:26 left, but the Cajuns reeled off eight straight points to cut the margin to four with 1:02 remaining.

Texas rallied from 11 points down at the half to lead, 48-47, with 4:41 to go before the 6-foot-7 Hall went to work and shot Kansas State into control, 60-50.

NIT to Start

NEW YORK, March 17 (NYT).—A doubleheader tonight which kicks off the National Invitation Basketball Tournament at Madison Square Garden matches Jacksonville against Fordham and Virginia against Lafayette.

NBA Results

Thursday's Games

Golden State 107 (Thurmond 26, Mullins 22); Portland 94 (Wicks 28, Petrie 24). Warriors moved two games ahead of idle Seattle in the battle for second place in the Pacific Division and a playoff spot.

Baltimore 105 (Clark 34, C. Johnson 18, Stallworth 18); Cleveland 101 (Carr 28, Smith 26). Bullets beat the Cavaliers for the first time this season after five losses.

New York 103 (Bradley 30, Monroe 20); Houston 102 (Hayes 37, Murphy 20).

ABA Results

Thursday's Games

Floridians 116 (Jabali 27, Jones 21); Utah 108 (Wise 28, Beaty 18, Jones 16).

Denver 131 (Simpson 28, Robisch 22); Carolina 121 (Ladner 27, Carter 29).

NHL Results

Thursday's Games

New York 2 (Irvine, Hadfield); Detroit 1 (Charron). Rangers moved 4 points ahead of third-place Canadiens in East Division; Vic Hadfield scored his 46th goal of the season.

Buffalo 3 (Lawson, Robert, Meehan); Philadelphia 3 (Macleish, Flett 2).

Minnesota 6 (Nevin, Nanna, Molnar, Hextall, Grant, Oliver); Vancouver 2 (Taylor, Balon). North Stars' Bob Nevin also got three assists.

Boston 8 (Orr, Westfall, Cashman, Hodge, Bucyk, Vadnais, McKenzie, Walton); Los Angeles 3 (Widing 2, Johnson).

Pie Traynor Dies at 72

Pie Traynor, 72, a baseball Hall of Fame third baseman who played for the Pittsburgh Pirates during the 1920s and 1930s, died Thursday. Story on Page 5.

U.S. Faces Russia in Track

NEW YORK, March 17 (NYT).—Athletes from the United States and the Soviet Union renew their international track and field rivalry tonight in Richmond, Va., but without many of the names who are favored to collect Olympic medals later this year in Munich.

The world's greatest triple jumper, Viktor Saneyev, who set an indoor record of 55 feet 8 1/4 inches at the European championships last week, will treat Virginians to his artistry.

For the second time in less than a year, two little known milers will represent the United States against the Russians. Bruce Fischer of Syracuse University and Greg Carlberg, neither of whom is ranked in the first 10 in this country, qualified for this meet off high finishes in the Amateur Athletic Union Indoor championships.

Exhibition Baseball

Thursday's Results

Atlanta 15, Texas 14 (10 innings).
Chicago (A) 9, Kansas City 5.
Los Angeles 4, Minnesota 2.
St. Louis 2, Houston 1 (5 innings).
Boston 10, Detroit 6.
Cleveland 12, Chicago (N) 5.
Oakland 4, San Diego 0.
California 6, Milwaukee 1.
Baltimore 3, Pittsburgh 3.
Cincinnati 1, N.Y. (A) 1 (11 innings).

Agence France-Presse.

RELATIVELY FAST—Rolando Thoeni of Italy, cousin of defending men's World Cup Alpine skiing champion Gustavo Thoeni, en route to special slalom victory.

A's Owner Seen as Intractable

Blue Displays Adroit Timing In Announcing He's Quitting

By Red Smith

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., March 17 (NYT).—Vida Blue, whose work for the Oakland Athletics last year won him the Cy Young Award as the best pitcher in baseball, achieved similar stature as a holdout yesterday with the boldest, most imaginative, most carefully thought out and adroitly timed ploy ever made in a baseball contract dispute.

Blue and his attorney-agent, Robert Gerst, held a news conference in Oakland to announce that Blue was quitting the game after vainly attempting 10 different approaches toward a settlement with Charley Finley, his owner.

In three respects, the announcement was unique. It presented Blue to the public as a bargainer ready for reasonable compromise and Finley as an intractable autocrat. It reflected foresight in that Blue had a specific job to take outside of baseball and didn't just say like many holdouts before him that he was going back home to rack balls in a poolroom. It was timed to hit the headlines mere hours before baseball was due to defend in the Supreme Court its reserve system, which gives the game's Charley Finleys outright ownership of the game's Vida Blues.

If it doesn't prod Bowie Kuhn, the baseball commissioner, into action, nothing can.

Flood's Suit

The Supreme Court is scheduled to hear arguments Monday in Curt Flood's suit attacking the reserve system. Theoretically, the only issue is whether the lower courts ruled correctly on the evidence or erred when they rejected Flood's claim for damages. Nothing that has happened since the trial in the summer of 1970 is supposed to affect the case. However, Flood's attorney, former Justice Arthur Goldberg, has confessed that he read newspapers when he was on the Supreme Court. It seems probable that the nine incumbent members do, too.

Part of baseball's defense is the argument that cases like Flood's (and Blue's) are mere labor negotiations involving no legal questions. Even while the lawyers press this point, Finley tells Blue in effect: "Play on my terms or not at all."

Of the 10 possible avenues toward agreement that Blue says Finley shut off, the most unusual and entertaining was one that would have resulted in an oil company paying Blue the money Finley won't give him. The idea originated with Finley, who dreamed up the following television commercial:

Finley drives into an Atlantic-Richfield filling station, and who should shape up in a grease monkey's coveralls but Blue. "Vida!" says Finley, "what are you doing here?"

"On the money you pay me," Blue says. "I got to have another job." Then the sales pitch.

'A Great Idea'

"We thought it was a great idea," Gerst reports. "Charley set up meetings with the ad agency in New York, saying they were talking of a fee in the neighborhood of $45,000. Add that to Charley's top offer of $50,000 to Vida, and we could get the $92,500 we were asking. Then suddenly the meetings were canceled. Charley said his wife didn't like the commercial because it made Charley look bad, and she and their sons own 70 percent of the ball club."

Blue was paid $14,750 last year while compiling a won-lost record of 24-8, leading the Athletics to the championship of the American League West, drawing more customers than any other individual in baseball and winning election as the league's Most Valuable Player. He and Finley have been haggling since Jan. 8, Blue asking $92,500 but offering to compromise, Finley refusing to budge above $50,000.

In those two months, yesterday's announcement said, Finley turned down Blue's offers to:

● Play for $50,000 this year if released outright at the season's end.

● Let the commissioner arbitrate a settlement. Gerst said Kuhn expressed willingness to do this but Finley said no. Several years ago, Kuhn did participate in bargaining between Hawk Harrelson, now a golfer, and the Cleveland Indians.

● Sign a multiyear contract with stated annual increases, accept $50,000 this year plus additional money in deferred payments, agree to a bonus arrangement based on attendance or take a retroactive bonus for last year's performance (in response to Finley's argument that if the pitcher had a poor season, his salary could be cut by only 20 percent the next year).

● Go play in Japan. (By international agreement, the Japanese cannot make an offer without Finley's permission).

Failing all that, Blue asked to be traded or sold. He telephoned Finley Wednesday night. "We want no two-hour phone conversations," Finley told him. "What's on your mind?" They got nowhere. Therefore, Blue said, he is accepting a job as vice-president in charge of public relations with Dura Steel Products, a Los Angeles company that makes bathroom cabinets.

Both he and Finley will change their minds. Finley's lodge brothers will see to that.

Rolando Thoeni Wins Slalom

Augert Gets World Cup Lead

By Mike Katz

MADONNA DI CAMPIGLIO, Italy, March 17 (NYT).—Jean-Noël Augert of France took the men's World Cup Alpine skiing lead with two races and two days remaining in the season by placing *fourth today in a special* slalom won by the "other" Thoeni.

Augert gained 11 World Cup points to give him 125 for the season and 5 more than Henri Duvillard, also of France, who had a poor second run today and finished 14th.

Gustavo Thoeni, the Olympic giant slalom gold-medal winner, special slalom silver medallist and defending World Cup champion, finished eighth, picking up 3 points and tying Bernhard Russi of Switzerland at 114. Russi, the Olympic downhill champion, seldom races slalom and didn't today.

Gustavo's cousin Rolando registered the fastest time on both heats to win the race by more than 1 1/2 seconds from Alain Penz, a French veteran who has suddenly returned to form.

Rolando Thoeni was timed in 52.64 seconds for the first run, through 58 gates, and in 51.43 for the second, through 66, for a total of 104.07. Penz's total time was 105.66 seconds. Third, in 105.77, was Andrzej Bachleda of Poland, who thus remained in World Cup contention. Bachleda didn't get the full benefit of the third place, earning 12 instead of 15 points since only the five best results for each discipline count and he already had scored points in five slaloms.

Edmund Bruggmann of Switzerland, who entered the competition yesterday by winning a giant slalom, stayed in it by finishing fifth and has 104 points, 1 less than Bachleda.

The close race, in which Augert has taken the lead for the third time this season, now comes down to Pra Loup, France, where a special slalom will be held tomorrow and a giant slalom on Sunday.

"It's nice taking the lead with only two days to go," said Augert, "but it's not over yet."

It certainly isn't. Augert's best event is the special slalom and he has scored in five of these this season, meaning that even if he won tomorrow, he would pick up only 14 points and his form in the giant slalom has not been brilliant lately.

Duvillard and Gustavo Thoeni are still very much alive. Either could win in either race, although both seem a little under their best form at the moment. Russi has only the giant slalom Sunday in which to better his position.

Miss Debernard Wins

PRA LOUP, France, March 17 (Reuters).—Danièle Debernard of France, who missed an Olympic gold medal by two-hundredths of a second in Japan last month, won the final women's special slalom in the World Cup today.

Miss Debernard beat West German Pamela Behr by eighteen-hundredths of a second over the two legs, with another West German, Rosi Mittermaier, third.

Britt Lafforgue of France finished 10th to win the women's World Cup slalom category.

Austria's Annemarie Proell, sixth today, has won the women's World Cup and the downhill and giant slalom categories.

In the final special slalom standings, Miss Lafforgue had 76 points. Second place was shared by French women Florence Steurer and Françoise Macchi, with 70 points. Miss Mittermaier was fourth with 66 points and Miss Debernard fifth with 62. Marilyn Cochran of Richmond, Vt., was sixth with 57.

MEN'S SPECIAL SLALOM

1. Rolando Thoeni, Italy	52.64-51.43	104.07
2. Alain Penz, France	53.29-52.37	105.66
3. Andrzej Bachleda, Poland	53.52-52.25	105.77
4. J.-N. Augert, France	53.79-52.01	105.80
5. Edmund Bruggmann, Switzerland	53.89-52.25	106.14
6. Eberhard Schmalzl, Italy	53.95-52.35	106.30
7. Walter Tresch, Switzerland	54.52-52.42	106.94
8. Gustavo Thoeni, Italy	54.69-52.38	107.07
9. David Zwilling, Austria	54.22-52.86	107.08
10. Adolf Roesti, Switzerland	54.35-52.89	107.24
19. Bob Cochran, Richmond, Vt.	55.36-53.80	109.16
21. Steve Lathrop, Amherst, N.H.	55.19-54.45	109.64
33. Dave Currier, Madison, N.H.	57.52-56.12	113.44
35. Mike Lafferty, Eugene, Ore.	57.96-55.81	113.77

MEN'S WORLD CUP

	Points
1. J.-N. Augert, France	125
2. Henri Duvillard, France	120
3. Bernhard Russi, Switz.	114
3. Gustavo Thoeni, Italy	114
5. Andrzej Bachleda, Poland	105
6. Edmund Bruggmann, Switz.	104
7. Karl Schranz, Austria	63
8. Rolando Thoeni, Italy	66
9. Mike Lafferty, Eugene, Ore.	63
10. Heinl Messner, Austria	61

WOMEN'S SPECIAL SLALOM

1. Danièle Debernard, France	87.36	
2. Pamela Behr, W. Ger.	87.54	
3. Rosi Mittermaier, W. Ger.	87.62	
4. Florence Steurer, France	87.96	
5. Christine Rolland, France	88.03	
6. Annemarie Proell, Austria	88.16	
7. Conchita Puig, Spain	88.23	
8. Marilyn Cochran, Richmond, Vt.	88.34	
9. Odile Chairin, France	88.38	
10. Britt Lafforgue, France	88.40	

The Scoreboard

TENNIS—At Chicago, Australia's John Newcombe, defending champion in this World Championship Tennis event, was eliminated by Tom Okker of the Netherlands, 7-6, 6-4, in the second round of the $50,000 Kemper International tournament. In other matches, Ken Rosewall of Australia defeated Charlie Pasarell of Santurce, Puerto Rico, 6-3, 5-6, 6-3; Arthur Ashe of Miami ousted Australia's John Alexander, 4-6, 7-6, 6-4, and Marty Riessen of Evanston, Ill., eliminated Britain's Roger Taylor, 6-7, 6-2, 7-5.

At Caracas, Venezuela, Manuel Orantes of Spain beat Venezuela's Humphrey Hose, 7-5, 5-7, 6-4, in a quarterfinal match in the Altamira tournament. Ove Bengtson of Sweden beat Venezuela's Jorge Andrew, 6-1, 6-1, and Edison Mandarino of Brazil ousted Onny Parun of New Zealand, 7-6, 4-6, 6-4.

GOLF—At Jacksonville, Fla., Frank Beard sank a 12-foot birdie putt on the final hole yesterday for a 4-under-par 68 to take a one-stroke lead over Al Geiberger in the first round of the $125,000 greater Jacksonville open golf tournament.

Beard battled a gusty wind and intermittent showers which forced a 48-minute delay in competition. He posted six birdies and two bogeys on the 6,943-yard Hidden Hills course.

Arnold Palmer is among a large group at 71. South Africa's Gary Player carded a 72 and Lee Trevino had a 73. Jack Nicklaus is not competing here.

FIRST-ROUND LEADERS

Frank Beard	34-34—68
Al Geiberger	33-36—69
Jim Hardy	37-33—70
George Knoxon	35-35—70
J.C. Snead	34-36—70
Tony Jacklin	35-35—70
Jim Weichers	36-34—70
Crier Jones	38-32—70
Bob Murphy	36-34—70
Hugh Royer	34-37—71
Larry Ziegler	36-35—71
Dick Lotz	35-36—71
Jack Montgomery	36-35—71
Rod Curl	36-35—71
John Lister	34-37—71
Jim Gilbert	36-35—71
Tommy Aaron	37-34—71
Arnold Palmer	35-36—71
Doug Sanders	36-35—71

U.S. Skier Dies in NCAA Race; Norway's Tschudi Wins Downhill

WINTER PARK, Colo., March 17 (AP).—A University of Utah skier was killed in an accident during the downhill race at the National Collegiate Athletic Association Alpine championships here yesterday. Otto Tschudi of Norway won the event.

David Allen Novelle, 20, was killed when, according to witnesses, his skis apparently "started chattering and kicked him out of his binding." The witnesses estimated he was traveling 50 to 60 miles an hour when he struck a tree.

The accident occurred about halfway down the 1.3-mile downhill course. Mr. Novelle had just gone through the 10th gate on the course.

Tschudi, the defending champion in the event, finished more than 1 1/2 seconds ahead of Ray Hensley of the United States. Tschudi's time was 1 minute 9.22 seconds.

It was Tschudi's first competition of the season for the University of Denver, where he is a student. He skied for Norway in the Winter Olympics at Sapporo, Japan.

Beard Leads Golf With 68

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(Continued from Back Page)

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languages: English, French, sound knowledge of Italian, experienced also in electrotechnical translations, seeks interesting position. Write to: Box 9,680, Herald, Paris.

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27, 5 years in 2 international companies in petroleum and cosmetic field. E.D.P. experience, economic training, excellent references, basic English, seeks challenging position. Will consider abroad. Box 9,656, Herald, Paris.

AMERICAN ATTORNEY. Excellent credentials, presently employed by top Wall Street Firm. Fluent French. International experience. Will consider position with law firm or corporation in France. Box 9,675, Herald, Paris.
TALENTED EGYPTIAN, single, 34 years, speaks fluent French, German, English and Arabic, seeks position in hotel, travel agency, imp.-export. Contact: Mr. Allam, 1065 Cornish el Nil St., Garden City, Cairo.
RETIRED NORWEGIAN book publisher, 51, resident southern Spain, special interest "Direct Mail" with profitable results, good contacts, independent means, travelled extensively. Speak fluent English and all Scandinavian languages, seek interesting position. Box 759, Herald, Pl. C. V. Suchil 7, Madrid, Spain.
YOUNG LADY, 29, French nationality, English, German, Spanish, Italian, experience in fashion design and commercial field, seeks interesting position. Free to travel. Write: Box 26,572, Herald, Paris.
SCOTSMAN, 36, bachelor. Wide knowledge Middle East especially Gulf States. Many contacts all levels. Arabic. Presently employed American company, wishes responsible appointment in P.R. Property Liaison Administrative type work. Willing travel from a base in Beirut, Europe or U.K. Write: Box 9,670, Herald, Paris.
AMERICAN MAN, 30, single, fluent French, 2 years teaching experience Junior High, seeking position in London area. Teaching preferred, but not essential. Excellent references. Token salary. Box 9,668, Herald, Paris.

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U.S. CITIZEN, French-born, 30's, bilingual, ex-air stewardess, expert beauty, fashion, make-up & cosmetics, seeks challenging post, France, Switzerland. Write: Box 9,666, Herald, Paris.
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SITUATIONS WANTED

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AMERICAN COLLEGE GIRL to help family with children. Experienced and highly recommended. Tennis, expert swimmer, tutor English, Latin and Maths. Fluent French. Available July or August. Write Bd. Leopold II 9A, 1080 Hoeilaart, Belgium.
AMERICAN BABYSITTER available. Paris: 751-35-70.
CEYLANESE, 30, single, intelligent, reliable, well educated, excellent manners, Christian, perfect English, child-loving. Eager to leave his country, seeks position as butler. Will learn. Minimum wage accepted. Box 910, Herald, Bankgasse 8, Vienna.
SWISS MAN, 28, French-German, some English-Italian, seeks post Paris area (live-in) as private chauffeur. Box 23,437, Herald, Paris.
2 FRENCHMEN, 30-29, single, good appearance, seek post together COOK, maître d'hôtel, chauffeur. Have visa U.S.A., good references. Box 23,423, Herald, Paris.

HELP WANTED

PARIS, English family seeks responsible girl to look after 3 children morning now till end May. Independent studio, salary, references required. Box 79,302, Herald, Paris.
AU-PAIR REQUIRED. English-speaking. Must love children, 2 boys, lithe housekeeper. Own room. Hour from New York City. Melinick, 466 Viola Road, Spring Valley, New York 10977, U.S.A.
STEWARD-DECKHAND wanted for luxury yacht, cruising only on international waterways in Western Europe. Box 29,577, Herald.

'Some Say 1,000 Were Killed'

Khulna Bengalis Avoid Talk About 'Slaughter' of Biharis

By Sydney H. Schanberg

KHULNA, Bangladesh, March 19 (NYT).—This Bengali city is nervously trying to hide its shame.

No Bengali resident will talk of the details and many pretend the incident never happened. But facts are emerging that make it clear that 10 days ago, in a burst of revenge against an ethnic minority, many of whose members had collaborated with the Pakistan Army, the Bengalis attacked the Bihari colony here, setting fire to homes and killing indiscriminately. The killing was done mostly with knives, some of them having large machete-like blades.

It is impossible to get an exact casualty count. Some people say many Bihari bodies were thrown into the Bhairab River and have been washed away. Trustworthy sources, including ashamed Bengalis, report that the toll of dead and wounded is at least several hundred.

Arson, Looting

This correspondent saw 100 wounded at the main hospital, and none were Bengalis. An area of several blocks in the Bihari colony, known as Khalishpur, is gutted by fire and looting. The survivors have fled.

"Some say 1,000 were killed. Some say more, some say less," reported a dejected leading Bengali citizen, who asked not to be named. "It is not something we are proud of."

Despite appeals by the three-month-old Bangladesh government for restraint and tolerance, there have been sporadic revenge executions in several cities, including some that have touched off flashes in which Bengalis have been killed; but none of these had been on the scale of the Khulna incident.

At Sadar Hospital here, the corridors and aisles and even office rooms are filled with the wounded men, women and a few children with blood-stained bandages on their heads and limbs. The overcrowded hospital has no beds for them, so they lie on blankets and thin straw mats on the stone floor, eating their supper of sugared bread and milk.

Too Weak, Dazed

Most are still wearing the blood-stained clothes in which they arrived at the hospital. Some are too weak to speak and a few are dazed and incoherent.

"I am alone, I am alone," Sharfuddin Ahmed, 50, kept mumbling. "My family is all killed. There's no one to look after me. I am ill. Will someone come and help me?"

A few miles away, in the jute-mill area where the Bihari colony is situated, one section of the colony is bleak and completely abandoned. Some areas, where thatched huts once stood, possibly market areas, have been burned to the ground, leaving empty fields marked only by small clumps of ashes and a few scraps of clothing.

The sturdier houses of brick and concrete are blackened by the fires set inside, which put ablaze the wooden furniture and shutters. The front of one of these one-story dwellings is pocked with bullet holes. Some of the goods of a looted grocery store are still lying in the dust.

Not a light can be seen in the area and no sound can be heard except the occasional clump of the boots of the Bengali soldiers who have been posted to keep the peace and enforce the curfew imposed after the killing.

Some Normal Life

In the Bengali areas around the Bihari colony, life appears normal. The movie house is doing its usual business, the market is busy and on the dirt sidewalks young men are playing caromboard, a game of the pool family played on a wooden table with plastic discs instead of balls and by flicking fingers instead of cues.

"I saw nothing," said one Bengali merchant whose shop is right next to the gutted Bihari area. "The Biharis left this neighborhood two months before independence. Only Bengalis live here now." Bengali soldiers sidled up to monitor the conversation.

The Biharis who fled the ruined area are now living in refugee camps in another part of the Bihari colony. The camps were set up by the Bangladesh government, which is also providing food and medical clinics. These tent camps are cordoned off and closed to all but doctors and relief workers.

Many Bengalis in Khulna talk euphemistically of the incident as "a clash of two groups." A foreign relief worker here said: "It was no clash. It was a slaughter."

Associated Press.

ACCORD—Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Bangladesh Prime Minister Sheikh Mujibur Rahman signing 25-year treaty of friendship and cooperation yesterday.

India and Bangladesh Sign Treaty

(Continued from Page 1)

month Bengali guerrilla struggle supported by India. From the beginning of the guerrilla struggle last March, which was touched off when the Pakistan Army launched a ruthless crackdown to try to crush the popularly elected Bengali autonomy movement, the Nixon administration never publicly criticized the army's killing of hundreds of thousands of Bengalis, and in addition continued some arms shipments to Pakistan.

Moreover, in the India-Pakistan war, the Nixon administration labeled India the aggressor and continues to do so. The administration also cut off all economic aid to India during the war and has not yet resumed it, a significant loss to India since the United States was its biggest aid donor.

The anti-Nixon administration theme was also strong in Mrs. Gandhi's remarks at a news conference held just before her departure this morning for New Delhi.

"Those people who have consistently opposed Bangladesh's liberation," she said, "are now very much interested in seeing they are proved right and not we. I think they will try to weaken the subcontinent, because this was the policy all along—not just on the question of Bangladesh."

She added: "That was the purpose of encouraging confrontation with India," an apparent reference to the nearly $2 billion in military aid the United States has given Pakistan since 1954.

In a development last night, the Bangladesh and Indian governments said that they will not negotiate the repatriation of Pakistan prisoners of war until Pakistan recognizes Bangladesh.

Since Pakistan considers prisoner repatriation the most crucial immediate issue and is unlikely to agree to separate it from other issues, the probable effect of the statement is that no peace talks will be possible on any of the problems created by the India-Pakistan war before Pakistan grants recognition to Bangladesh.

20,000 Rape Victims

LONDON, March 19 (AP).—Nearly 20,000 girls raped in the war over Bangladesh need urgent abortions to avert further tragedy, a California physician, Dr. Harvey Karman, said yesterday.

He said most of the Bangladesh girls are 14 to 16, but many are even younger.

Dr. Karman, pioneer of non-surgical abortion techniques, said he and doctors he has trained have already performed 1,000 abortions on the girls. He was in London en route to a U.S. fund-raising tour to buy a helicopter needed to continue his work in Bangladesh.

Bhutto Offers to Talk If India Releases Prisoners of War

(Continued from Page 1)

that re-established normal Pakistani-Soviet relations, according to the Pakistani ambassador here.

"The policy of the Soviet government right now is not anti-Pakistan," the ambassador said yesterday after Mr. Bhutto left. "It is friendly ... and it may get friendlier."

That is a major change from the situation of a few months ago, when Moscow supported India against Pakistan in the war for Bangladesh and sharply criticized the "military rulers" who then governed Pakistan.

The new Soviet attitude was vividly presented to Soviet citizens yesterday on the front page of Pravda, which carried a picture of Leonid I. Brezhnev smiling and shaking hands with Mr. Bhutto. Mr. Brezhnev is the Communist party chief.

U.S. Aid for Pakistan

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, March 19 (NYT).—The United States and Pakistan yesterday signed the first agreement between them in more than a year providing commodity aid to West Pakistan.

Under the agreement signed here, Pakistan is to receive nearly $34 million worth of goods, including oil, tobacco and cotton. The goods are to be supplied under the provisions of Public Law 480, known as the Food for Peace program.

Pakistan has been the recipient of more than $4 billion in American aid since the mid-1950s. During the last year, however, foreign aid to Pakistan was sharply reduced.

Visit by Sir Alec

TEHRAN, March 19 (Reuters).—Britain's foreign secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, said here today that nations should not panic over the Soviet Navy's presence in the Indian Ocean.

He was speaking to reporters before leaving Tehran, where he held talks with the shah of Iran during a one-day stay. He goes next to Pakistan for talks with President Bhutto.

CIA Is Said to Still Get Funds Intended for Laos War Victims

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, March 19 (NYT).—Nearly half of the U.S. aid funds intended to help civilian victims of the war in Laos are still being diverted to the Central Intelligence Agency's clandestine guerrilla army despite the Nixon administration's assurances last May that this practice would be halted, according to the General Accounting Office.

A summary of the secret report by the GAO, the congressional investigating body, was made public yesterday by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass. The report was prepared at the request of his Judiciary Subcommittee on Refugees.

Based on the report's figures, the diversion of public health funds, which are managed by the Agency for International Development, amounts to an estimated $2.5 million a year.

Congressional sources said that another secret GAO report would disclose details on the continuing use of AID's refugee-assistance programs in Laos by the CIA for the guerrilla army, in addition to diversion of the public health funds.

A Second Report

The second report is expected to be presented later this month to the Kennedy committee by the accounting office.

The accounting office's report on the "civilian health" programs in Laos contains a chapter on "assistance to Lao military and paramilitary forces and their dependents." A summary provided by Sen. Kennedy says that this section "is classified 'secret'."

While the Kennedy summary provided no details on the relationship between AID, which administers foreign aid, and the CIA, the senator commented that "AID continued to furnish substantial amounts of medical support to Lao military et al" with "little or no control over the distribution and use of the medical support items."

Figures and other details of the GAO report were made available to The New York Times yesterday in congressional quarters, and they showed that last month the intelligence agency refunded to the development agency $1.3 million for medical assistance to clandestine army activity and related air support between last July 1 and Dec. 31.

Accounting Estimates

It was reported that the accounting office estimated that these services by AID to the CIA would be in excess of $1 million between Jan. 1 and June 30, 1972, the second part of the 1972 fiscal year for which the overall commitments were made.

The Kennedy committee estimates, therefore, that the present annual figure for the diversions of public health funds to the intelligence agency is about $2.5 million.

Last month's payment by the CIA to the other agency was, according to the accounting office, the first refund. The accounting office estimates that the nonreimbursed cost to AID for supporting the clandestine army's medical needs was about $1.6 million each in the fiscal years 1970 and 1971.

These totals, however, were exclusive of air support for military medical aid under the international development agency's air technical support program. The accounting office estimated that in each year "$500,000 to $600,000 additional is also applicable to these projects for air transport of commodities and personnel."

Heath, Pompidou Agree on Goals in EEC

(Continued from Page 1)

briefly—90 seconds, by one count. The decision had come as a surprise to Mr. Heath, who reportedly told the president that he understood it was an internal French affair and thus required no advance notice to London.

Mustard With Mutton

According to one account, Mr. Pompidou raised the subject of the referendum and explained, "In France, people take mustard with mutton." It was his way of emphasizing the obvious: The French do things differently from the British, who do not have a tradition of referenda.

The British do not have the tradition of garnishing mutton with mustard. Mint sauce is the thing here, and they look disdainfully at Mr. Pompidou's gastronomical mixture. An old British saying goes, "Mustard with mutton—the sign of a glutton."

Despite the sparse mention of the referendum at Chequers, anti-Market forces continued today to call for the same kind of poll for Britain in hopes of blocking British entry. The issue will be raised at a meeting of the Labor party's national executive committee on Wednesday, even though the idea was rejected by the party conference last year.

The Conservative government remains determined to push British entry through Parliament well before next Jan. 1, when the four new members are scheduled officially to join the Common Market.

Monetary Reform

While details on the broad talks of economic and monetary reform remained vague, some observers said that the British and French appeared to have moved closer. The two leaders agreed on the need for reforming the international monetary system on a "long-term" basis.

President Pompidou made it clear before the talks that France looks to an international monetary system based on gold, while Britain stresses the need for an extension of Special Drawing Rights, so-called "paper gold," to expand world trading reserves.

Sources suggested that Mr. Heath agreed on the importance of gold in any future international system, and there were signs that Mr. Pompidou also saw value in expanding the use of the drawing rights favored by Britain.

In their discussions on the prospects of a European security conference, Mr. Pompidou reiterated his arguments for speed, while Mr. Heath stressed the need for careful preparation.

After planting a beech tree on the grounds of the official estate in Buckinghamshire, Mr. Pompidou returned to Paris.

Pope Requests Funds For Catholic School

VATICAN CITY, March 19 (Reuters).—Pope Paul today appealed to Italian Catholics for financial donations to save the nation's Catholic University.

Stating that the same threat faced Catholic universities in other countries, the Pope told pilgrims at his weekly blessing that the survival of the Catholic University was necessary for the maintenance of the "treasures of humanistic, intellectual, scientific and pedagogic traditions." Italy's Catholic University is based in Milan and has about 20,000 students.

Swiss Avalanche Kills 3

PONTRESINA, Switzerland, March 19 (Reuters).—Three persons, believed to be West Germans, were killed by an avalanche in the Roseg Valley near here in eastern Switzerland last Tuesday, the police said today. Rescue workers have found the body of a woman and are searching for the bodies of two men who were skiing with her.

3 Nations Attack Jordanian Plan For West Bank

CAIRO, March 19 (NYT).—The Federation of Arab Republics, comprising Egypt, Syria and Libya, yesterday denounced the proposal of King Hussein of Jordan for a "United Arab Kingdom" involving federation status for Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied West Bank territory of Jordan.

A statement by the Presidential Council of the federation called on all Arab governments to reject the proposal, which it described as a U.S. maneuver to obstruct a united Arab stand against Israel.

A Jordanian delegation headed by Bahjat Talhouni, a former premier, came to Cairo to explain King Hussein's plan. Mr. Talhouni said at the airport that it "was in the interest of the entire Arab nation."

Peking Sees Plot

TOKYO, March 19 (AP).—Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei of China has criticized King Hussein's plan as a plot to divide the Palestinian and Arab peoples, Peking reported today. A broadcast said that Mr. Chi made the criticisms yesterday when he met with heads of Arab diplomatic missions in Peking.

EEC Ministers To Start Talks On Fall Summit

BRUSSELS, March 19 (Reuters).—A week of intense Common Market activity will get under way here tomorrow with preparations being started for the enlarged EEC summit meeting this autumn and three separate sessions of the community's Council of Ministers.

In all, more than 20 senior ministers from the Six and the four candidate countries will be here, as well as three delegations from the European Free Trade Association states.

The first meeting, tomorrow morning, will involve the foreign ministers of the Six and the four candidate countries in their first formal preparations for the Paris summit meeting.

They will examine one of the principal items on the agenda—the enlarged community's relations with other countries and its world responsibilities. This item is subdivided into three categories—relations with industrialized countries, with the developing world and with Communist states.

AEC Reports 13th Atmospheric A-Test by China

WASHINGTON, March 19 (UPI).—China conducted its 13th nuclear test in the atmosphere at 0600 GMT yesterday, the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission announced.

Monitoring indicated that the yield of the explosion at the Lop Nor, the test range in northwest China, was 20 to 200 kilotons—comparable to the last tests and not in the H-bomb range.

A kiloton is the equivalent of 1,000 tons of TNT.

It was the second test this year by the world's fifth nation to achieve nuclear capability. China has set off much more powerful devices but now appears to be concentrating on a yield-range adaptable to rocket warhead use.

New Chief of SHAPE

CASTEAU, Belgium, March 19 (AP).—U.S. Air Force Lt. Gen. John W. Vogt will succeed Gen. Horace M. Wade as chief of staff of the Supreme Allied Headquarters Allied Powers Europe on May 1, the headquarters announced Friday.

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Pisa Bans Some Shakes

PISA, Italy, March 19 (Reuters).—Aircraft using Pisa Airport have been banned from flying over the city—because of fears that vibrations they cause are endangering the stability of the Leaning Tower.

Nixon's Visit Tied to Taiwan Cuts by U.S.

Pullout Plan Set on President's Return

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, March 19 (NYT).—High administration officials say that after the President's return from China, the White House directed the Air Force to plan the gradual withdrawal over the next year or two of a substantial part of its force on Taiwan.

The focus of the withdrawal, these officials said, would be four squadrons of C-130 transports, supporting the Vietnam war from Ching Chuan Kang Air Base on Taiwan.

Counting aircraft maintenance, supply and administrative personnel, they noted, the transport operation accounts for roughly half of the 8,600 American military men on Taiwan.

Defense and State Department officials were reluctant to discuss specific reductions in the American military presence in Taiwan for fear of suggesting a lessening of the U. S. commitment to defend Taiwan from attack.

Detailed Plans

But a high Pentagon official conceded Friday that a general phase-out plan was requested before President Nixon's trip to China last month and that, on his return, the military was directed to work out detailed plans with the final timing and numbers to be decided by the White House.

A State Department official stressed that the prospective withdrawals stem more from the American disengagement from Vietnam than from the new policy of rapprochement toward mainland China but added, "Maybe we can kill two birds with one stone."

Another indication that the removal of the transports from Taiwan is not unrelated to the administration's desire to improve relations with Peking came when Pentagon sources disclosed that they were considering relocating one or more of the Taiwan-based squadrons to other bases in the Far East. The Philippines, one officer pointed out, are about 100 miles closer to South Vietnam than Taiwan.

Crisis Ends As Cambodia Gets Premier

By Fox Butterfield

PHNOM PENH, March 19 (NYT).—President Lon Nol named a long-time nationalist leader, Son Ngoc Thanh, premier yesterday, ending Cambodia's week-long political crisis.

Mr. Thanh, 65, who served as premier during the Japanese occupation of Cambodia in World War II, will act also as foreign minister in the newly revised governmental system proclaimed by Marshal Lon Nol.

Lon Nol, who has led Cambodia since the overthrow of Prince Norodom Sihanouk two years ago, initiated the crisis when he dismissed the constituent assembly on March 10, canceled the constitution that it was drafting and named himself the first president in Cambodia's history.

There was little public protest against the marshal's actions, but at least five prominent political leaders reportedly turned down offers of the premiership from Lon Nol before Mr. Thanh accepted.

Mr. Thanh, a short, wiry, intense man who was born in South Vietnam, said last night that he regarded all of Lon Nol's actions as democratic and in accordance with the spirit of the Cambodian Constitution of 1947.

Mr. Thanh also said that the rest of the new cabinet would be named shortly, but he said that he did not know what Lon Nol would decide about electing a new legislature, now that the old one has been dismissed. He added that the president would retain all power to choose the cabinet, including the vice-president and members of the new National Security Council.

Sudan President Pardons Rebels

KHARTOUM, Sudan, March 19 (Reuters).—President Gaafar Numeiri today declared an amnesty for all participants in the 16-year South Sudan rebellion.

In a presidential statement, he said that he had decided to free all rebel prisoners, including those still awaiting trial.

"I promise that all outlaws will receive a general pardon and be regarded as good, honest citizens," he said, adding that no criminal or civil procedure would be taken against anyone.

He called on all Sudanese, inside or outside the country, who had rebelled on or after Aug. 15, 1955, to return to normal life and take part in the country's reconstruction.

6 Seized With Hashish

TRIESTE, Italy, March 19 (AP).—Police yesterday arrested six foreigners—three Dutch, two Lebanese and a Belgian—on charges of concealing 120 kilograms of hashish in their car.

Biggest Radio-TV Spenders In Florida Race Did Poorly

WASHINGTON, March 19 (NYT).—Barely, if ever, have so many candidates spent so much on radio and television to so little effect as in the Florida Democratic primary last Tuesday.

The men who finished first and second, Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, got 60 percent of the vote but spent only a little more than 20 percent of the total Democratic investment in broadcast media.

Of the three candidates who relied heavily on radio and television exposure, only Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington produced a vote that could be interpreted in any way as being favorable. He finished in third place with 13 percent of the vote.

Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York spent $170,000 for broadcast time, according to his advisers, but attracted only enough Floridians for a fifth-place finish and 7 percent of the vote.

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine finished a poor fourth with 9 percent, after an outlay that his aides report as $130,000 but that other Democratic competitors believe to have been higher.

Outside the primary, a citizens' campaign headed by Gov. Reubin Askew of Florida spent nearly $50,000 on television spots aimed at defeating an anti-busing referendum. It won 74 percent of the vote.

Taken together, the Florida results tended to cast doubt on the political assumption of the last dozen years that voters are most heavily influenced by what they hear on radio and see on television and that heavy broadcast spending contributes directly to success at the polls.

In running first with a 42 percent plurality, Gov. Wallace spent about $60,000 on television time and $15,000 for radio spots.

According to aides, Sen. Humphrey's broadcast spending total ran very close to the Wallace figures, both in size and balance

Illinois Primary Could Make Or Break Three Democrats

(Continued from Page 1)

nois will be a make or break state for him. Through a $200,000 media campaign and a well-organized appearance schedule, the former senator is hoping to push the Democratic party toward the left with a significant victory in the popularity contest.

Wherever he goes, he has appealed to McGovern supporters to help him do this by ganging up on Sen. Muskie and voting for Mr. McCarthy in the preference contest.

Spokesmen for the McGovern organization insist their candidate is interested only in winning delegates. But out among the voters many McGovern delegates and workers are urging their listeners to vote for Mr. McCarthy on the preference line and Sen. McGovern on the delegate line.

With this potential for mischief, Tuesday's vote could be in such a way that all the Democratic candidates could claim they had won.

Sen. Muskie's camp has, from the beginning, estimated that about 80 of the committed delegates will be available and that anything less than 40 delegates and 65 percent of the popular vote would be a harmful blow. Sen. McGovern told a Champaign-Urbana television audience Thursday that, if he won at least 35 delegates, he would be smiling Tuesday night.

While Mr. McCarthy's aides profess to scorn the numbers game, they say that 30 percent of the popular vote, after only three weeks of campaigning in Illinois, would be a clear victory for Mr. McCarthy.

Humphrey on Primaries

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., March 19 (AP).—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn., called yesterday for regionalized presidential-preference primaries across the country.

Various blocks of states might consider holding primaries on the same date, the Democratic presidential aspirant said at a news conference.

Individual primaries do give candidates a chance to get near the people, Sen. Humphrey said, but the number of primaries makes it difficult to spend the time necessary in campaigning. He said that if he had to choose between individual primaries and one national primary, he would choose the latter.

N.J. Nixon Chief

TRENTON, March 19 (NYT).—Gov. William T. Cahill yesterday announced that he has accepted an invitation to serve as New Jersey campaign chairman for the re-election of President Nixon.

Francis T. Dale, publisher of the Cincinnati Enquirer, who is serving as national chairman of the Re-Election Committee, asked Gov. Cahill to head the New Jersey campaign.

Celler of N.Y. Running at 83

Rep. Emanuel Celler

WASHINGTON, March 19 (NYT).—Rep. Emanuel Celler, D., N.Y., seemed almost surprised when asked the other day if he was running for reelection.

"Oh, sure I'm running," he said, lighting a cigar. "Very much like I always have, going back to 1922. I've never stopped running." If he wins reelection, as seems highly likely at the moment, the Brooklyn Democrat, who will be 84 on May 6, will establish the record for service in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Celler, who was first elected to the House in 1922, when Warren G. Harding was President, will complete 50 years in the House at the end of his current term this year, tying the record of Carl Vinson of Georgia, who retired in 1964 after 25 terms in the House.

Humphrey Moves Into Lead In Survey Among Democrats

(Continued from Page 1)

Democrats nationwide with Gov. Wallace in the list:

Choices of Democrats — Nationwide —

(With Gov. Wallace in List)	
Sen. Hubert Humphrey	31 %
Sen. Edmund Muskie	23
Gov. George Wallace	15
Mayor John Lindsay	7
Sen. George McGovern	6
Sen. Eugene McCarthy	5
Sen. Henry Jackson	3
Rep. Shirley Chisholm	2
Rep. Wilbur Mills	2
Sen. Vance Hartke	1
Mayor Sam Yorty	*
No preference	5
	100 %

* *Less than one-half of 1 percent.*

Sen. Muskie received 48 percent of the Democratic vote in the New Hampshire primary on March 7. He was followed in the balloting by Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota, who won 37 percent. Mayor Sam Yorty of Los Angeles was next with 6 percent of the vote.

Gov. Wallace won handily in the Florida primary last Tuesday. His vote was 41 percent. Sen. Humphrey was next with 19 percent, followed by Sen. Jackson with 13 percent, Sen. Muskie with 9 percent and Sen. McGovern with 6 percent.

Gov. Wallace built his successful campaign in Florida around the issue of busing, which he opposed vociferously.

The two most recent nationwide Gallup surveys on busing have shown that approximately seven persons in 10 are opposed to the compulsory busing of black and white school children as a means of achieving school desegregation.

In a straw ballot in the Florida primary, voters in the state overwhelmingly voted their opposition to court-ordered compulsory busing of school children to achieve racial integration. With 97 percent of the precincts reporting, the vote in Florida was 74 to 26 percent against school busing.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	11	52	Rain
AMSTERDAM	10	50	Sunny
ANKARA	8	46	Sunny
ATHENS	12	54	Cloudy
BEIRUT	20	68	Cloudy
BELGRADE	11	52	Sunny
BERLIN	15	59	Partly cloudy
BRUSSELS	17	63	Sunny
BUDAPEST	14	57	Partly cloudy
CAIRO	25	77	Sunny
CASABLANCA	15	59	Mostly sunny
COPENHAGEN	8	46	Mostly sunny
COSTA DEL SOL	15	59	Mostly sunny
DUBLIN	8	46	Rain
EDINBURGH	6	43	Foggy
FLORENCE	19	66	Mostly sunny
FRANKFURT	15	59	Sunny
GENEVA	13	55	Partly cloudy
HELSINKI	6	43	Partly cloudy
ISTANBUL	9	48	Partly cloudy
LAS PALMAS	16	61	Cloudy
LISBON	11	52	Sunny
LONDON	13	55	Partly cloudy
MADRID	5	41	Rain
MILAN	16	61	Sunny
MONTREAL	2	34	Sunny
MOSCOW	5	41	Partly cloudy
MUNICH	16	61	Partly cloudy
NEW YORK	5	41	Sunny
NICE	18	64	Sunny
OSLO	3	37	Partly cloudy
PARIS	19	66	Sunny
PRAGUE	15	59	Sunny
ROME	18	64	Sunny
SOFIA	8	46	Sunny
STOCKHOLM	6	43	Partly cloudy
TEL AVIV	20	68	Cloudy
TUNIS	16	61	Cloudy
VENICE	16	61	Partly cloudy
VIENNA	15	59	Partly cloudy
WARSAW	13	55	Sunny
WASHINGTON	8	46	Partly cloudy
ZURICH	16	61	Sunny

(G.S. Canadian temperatures taken at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)